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* NATIONAL *
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YOUTH MOVEMENT

Rupture with the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Integration with the Masses of Workers and Peasants

- insights obtained from the study of "The Orientation of the Youth Movement"

by

Yen Ch'un (延 群)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1974)

In the brilliant article entitled "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao pointed out thirty-five years ago, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise, he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." He added that when we judge whether a person is "a true or false Marxist, we need only find out how he stands in relation to the broad masses of workers and peasants, and then we shall know him for what he is." Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out, "This is the only criterion, there is no other."

What kind of people should the broad masses of youths be trained into is an extremely important question in the cause of the proletarian revolution. This is closely related to both the present state and the future of the revolutionary cause. On the question of training and educating the youths, there have all along been two basically antagonistic lines: one is the Marxist line charted by Chairman Mao; the other is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Lin Piao. The

focal point of the two-line struggle is whether or not to ask the youths to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants or the successors to which class should the youth be trained to become.

All those people who practice revisionism, oppose the revolution, work for restoration and turn back the wheel of history are bound to look for spiritual weapons from the "sages" of the reactionary classes and use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which oppose reforms and advocate retrogression to lure the youths onto the evil road. In the article entitled "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao has profoundly exposed and criticized Confucius' reactionary thoughts that are opposed to the revolution, disdainful of labor and hostile to the working people, and guided the youths in unswervingly taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants. The brilliant work of Chairman Mao's is a powerful ideological weapon for our current criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Should the youths be guided to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants or alienate themselves from and oppose the workers and peasants? This is a struggle between two basically antagonistic political lines and is at the same time an acute struggle between two world outlooks.

In the article entitled "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," in accordance with the basic principle of the materialist concept of history, Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the nature, task, target and motivating force of the revolution in China. He points out, "Only by mobilizing the masses of workers and peasants, who form 90 percent of the population, can we defeat imperialism and feudalism." Chairman Mao has summed up the experiences of the youth movement since "May 4" and in particular the fresh experiences of the youth movement at Yenan to demonstrate that "the young intellectuals and students throughout the country must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them," before a mighty revolutionary force can be formed. "They will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants."

Out of their counter-revolutionary need for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and their reactionary idealist concept of history, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his sworn confederates frantically opposed the integration of youths with the workers and peasants. They propagated Confucius' fallacies that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed" and viciously smeared the working people. In accordance with Confucius' reactionary preachings that "there is plowing--even in that there is sometimes want, so with learning, emolument may be found in it," Lin Piao and his sworn confederates smeared the sending of educated youths "to the countryside as reform through labor in disguise." Like Confucius, they spoke of the exploiters as noble "superior men" and the working people as base "mean men." They used this caste concept of the exploiting classes to corrupt the youths and lure the youths into serving the revisionist line and capitalist restoration.

Thirty-five years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out an erroneous tendency in the youth movements in the past, "In the youth movement of the last few decades, a section of the young people have been unwilling to unite with the workers and peasants and have opposed their movements; this is a counter-current in the youth movement. In fact, these people are not at all bright in their refusal to unite with the masses who make up 90 percent of the population and in going so far as to oppose them outright. Is this a good tendency? I think not, because in opposing the workers and peasants they are in fact opposing the revolution; that is why we say it is a counter-current in the youth movement. A youth movement of that kind would come to no good."

This refers to the so-called "youth movements" carried out by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the bourgeois right-wingers and also includes the "youth movement" carried out by the opportunist headmen in the Party. They considered themselves as very "wise" and looked upon the masses of workers and peasants as most "stupid." However, the more they despised and opposed the broad masses of workers and peasants who formed the motivating force of historical development, the more it proved that "they are not at all bright." Historical facts had long ago testified to the correctness of Chairman Mao's prediction that all reactionaries who were carried away by the counter-current of not integrating with the workers and peasants and even opposing the workers and peasants would not come to a good end and would be washed by the torrent of the people's revolution onto the garbage heap of history.

At that time, Chairman Mao earnestly issued the call, "I hope that the youth of our country will never allow themselves to be carried away by this sinister counter-current but will clearly recognize the workers and peasants as their friends and march forward to a brighter future." At that time, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, millions upon millions of educated youths travelled a thousand miles to Yenan, rushed to the liberated areas, the countryside, the revolutionary bases and the forefront of the War of Resistance against Japan and the People's War of Liberation and took the brilliant road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. They grew to maturity under the leadership and education of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao in the mass revolutionary struggle. Together with the masses, they played the role of pushing history forward.

How should the youths be trained and educated? Should they be led to "brave the storm and face the world" in the three great revolutionary movements, or should they be lured into "practicing self-cultivation behind closed doors" and taking the evil road of "three departures"? This represents two basically different paths for training and educating the youths adopted by the proletariat and the exploiting classes. Meanwhile, it also represents the acute struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and of idealist transcendentalism.

In "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao says, "What have the youths of Yenan been doing? They have been learning the theory of revolution and studying the principles and methods for resisting

Japan and saving the nation. They have been carrying out the campaign for production and have reclaimed thousands of mow of waste land. Confucius never reclaimed or tilled the soil. When he ran his school, he had quite a number of students, 'seventy worthies and three thousand disciples'--quite a flourishing school! But he had far fewer students than there are in Yenan and what is more, they would have disliked production campaigns. When a student asked him how to plow the fields, Confucius answered, 'I don't know, I am not as good at that as a farmer. Confucius was next asked how to grow vegetables, and he answered, 'I don't know, I am not as good at that as a vegetable gardener.' In ancient times, the youth of China who studied under a sage neither learned revolutionary theory nor took part in labor."

Here, Chairman Mao profoundly expounds the two basically different paths for training and educating the youths. The proletarian policy for training and educating the youths is to enable the youths to study Marxism and Leninism and learn from the masses of workers and peasants in the revolutionary struggle and through productive labor. The policy adopted by the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes for training and educating the youths is to ask them to depart from social practice, productive labor and the working people, carry out self-cultivation behind closed doors, worship Confucius and study the classics.

Starting from idealist transcendentalism, Lin Piao advocated the "theory of genius" "born with knowledge" and negated the truth that "true knowledge comes from practice." He advocated the worship of Confucius and the study of classics, and opposed the study of Marxism. He advocated "diligent studies in such a way that the leather thongs binding the wooden strips wore out three times" and "the eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" and opposed the transformation of the world outlook in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Like all exploiting classes, he advocated the use of self-cultivation behind closed doors to corrupt the youths. Confucius disapproved of students learning how to cultivate the fields and grow vegetables and Lin Piao objected to the sending of youths to the countryside and the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, for fear that the broad masses of youths would integrate themselves with the working people, thus making bankrupt their reactionary line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

Chairman Mao teaches us that all revolutionary youths should brave the storm and face the world. The revolutionaries cannot grow to maturity in a hot-house, but must steel themselves in the storm. The broad masses of revolutionary youths must go among the masses of workers and peasants, and on the forefront of the heated revolutionary struggle, fight together with the masses against the class enemies, against the reactionary line and against heaven and earth, and undergo tests and develop their abilities in the struggle. Marxism is also born and developed in the struggle of the proletarian revolution. How can one really learn Marxism without throwing oneself into the big storm of the revolutionary mass movement?

In the article entitled "Oppose Book Worship" in 1930, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The method of studying the social sciences exclusively from the book is likewise extremely dangerous and may even lead one onto the road of counter-revolution. Clear proof of this is provided by the fact that the whole batches of Chinese communists who confined themselves to books in their study of the social sciences have turned into counter-revolutionaries." In "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao again pointed out, "Didn't Ch'en Tu-hsiu once 'believe' in Marxism? What did he do later? He went over to the counter-revolution. Didn't Chang Kuo-tao 'believe' in Marxism? Where is he now? He has run away and landed in the mire." Why is this so? In "Oppose Book Worship," Chairman Mao pointed out, "Many who have read Marxist books have become renegades from the revolution, whereas illiterate workers often grasp Marxism very well. Of course we should study Marxist books, but this study must be integrated with our country's actual conditions." In order to integrate oneself with reality, it is most important to integrate oneself with the practice of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment of the masses of workers and peasants. Only by throwing ourselves into the revolutionary struggle of the masses can we understand classes, class contradictions and class struggle, discern swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, comprehend and follow the Party's basic line and insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the article "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao highly praised the exemplary deeds of the youths at Yenan in participating in the great movement for production while studying the theory of revolution, and sharply criticized Confucius' reactionary thinking that despised labor and objected to the students' participation in productive labor. In that year, under Chairman Mao's leadership, the broad masses of revolutionary youths in Yenan upheld the correct orientation. They not only studied the theory of revolution but also joined the masses of workers and peasants in launching the famous great campaign for production, which has become a great new creation in Chinese history. They reclaimed waste land for tilling, spun yarn and wove cloth, made charcoal and dug caves for dwelling. With "ample food and clothing by working with their own hands," they shattered the economic blockade set up by Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, brought closer the ties between the Party and the masses of the people, reformed the bourgeois world outlook, steeled their revolutionary determination, strengthened their thoughts and feelings for the working people and brought up a great number of revolutionary fighters like Comrade Chang Szu-te (张思德) who wholeheartedly served the people. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, a generation of revolutionary youths brought up with the spirit of Yenan grew to maturity. Together with the broad masses of workers and peasants, they played their due role in the great struggle for defeating Japanese imperialism, overthrowing the rule of Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole country. "The direction which the youth movement in Yenan is taking is in fact the orientation for the youth movement of the entire country."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is very highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," since the great proletarian cultural

revolution, millions upon millions of educated youths in our country have bravely and elatedly gone to the mountains and countryside and taken the road of integration with the workers and peasants. The revolutionary torrents of sending the educated youths to the countryside violently pounds against the doctrines which have corrupted the youths for the past two thousand years and more. This is one of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The more Lin Piao and company hated the newborn things that have grown out of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the more we must defend and develop them with our whole effort.

Perseverance is prized in the integration of educated youths with the workers and peasants. Chairman Mao points out, "If today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary, if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." The broad masses of rusticated educated youths must follow Chairman Mao's instructions and insist on fighting in the countryside. They must wage firm struggle against Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line that negates the great proletarian cultural revolution and sabotages the rustication of educated youths and the conspiracy of the bourgeois restorationist forces that attempts to drag the youths into the sinister counter-current. We revolutionary youths must bravely forge ahead along the orientation charted by Chairman Mao.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

The Gathering of Disciples for Teaching by Confucius and "Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety"

by

the mass criticism group of the Central Institute for Nationalities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 24, 1974)

"Subduing one's self and returning to propriety" was the reactionary program of Confucius for restoring the system of slavery, and he took up education for serving this reactionary program.

Confucius operated a school in the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals more than 2,000 years ago. This was a period of great upheaval in society marked by the transition of the system of slavery to the feudal system in the history of China. For the sake of restoring the system of slavery, Confucius visited various states in an effort to drum up support. However, things did not turn out as he had hoped for, and wherever he went, he was either vituperated by the slaves or opposed by the forces of the newly emerging landlord class. After summing up his counter-revolutionary experience, he arrived at the conclusion that "the administration of the government lies in getting the proper men" and "let there be men and the government will flourish; but without men, the government decays and ceases." (The Doctrine of the Mean) What he meant was that survival and destruction, rise and fall, of political power were determined by those in authority.

I

Because Confucius was taking up education for the sake of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," this determined his class line in the recruitment of students. He could only recruit the offsprings of slave-owning aristocrats, bureaucrats and wealthy people, and there was basically no place for the slaves.

Lin Piao and company clamored that "in teaching, Confucius first initially eliminated the past practice to strictly limit education to the aristocrats and officials." They used such disciples of Confucius as Yen Hui, Tzu Kung, Chung Kung and Tseng Ts'en for "proof" in an effort to show that Confucius took in students "wihtout taking into consideration their backgrounds" and that he was the first person in the history of China to practice "in teaching there should be no distinction of classes," and "education for the whole people." They elatedly claimed that Yen Hui was a "poor student" who "lived in a mean lane and possessed only a single bamboo dish and a single gourd dish," that Tzu Kung was a "money-making" trader, that Chung Kung was the offspring of a "lowly person" and that

Tseng Ts'en came from a working family with his "father growing pumpkin" and his "mother operating a loom." However, history cannot be tampered with. The so-called "poor student" Yen Hui was actually the descendant of a long line of officials "who for generations had held high offices in the State of Lu." The so-called "money-maker" Tzu Kung was a merchant slave-owner from the State of Wei with "caravans of horses" and "thousands of taels of gold." (Historical Records: "Disciples of Confucius") Chung Kung, the so-called offspring of a "lowly person," was only the son of a down-fallen aristocrat without an official position. Tseng Ts'en was a descendant of Prince Wu of the State of Tseng which had been destroyed by the State of Chu. How could they have any bearing on "without taking into consideration their backgrounds" and "in teaching there should be no distinction of classes"! The line taken by Confucius in taking in students was entirely in the service of his counter-revolutionary political line for restoration.

Since the motive of Confucius in taking up education was for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," the content of his education was therefore permeated from beginning to the end with this evil line.

What were the things taught by Confucius to his students? The Confucian Analects said: "In his teaching Confucius laid emphasis on four things: culture, conduct, loyalty and honesty." These "four things" reflected the content of Confucius' education, and they could also be said to be his criteria and standards for training champions for the slave-owner class. "Culture" in the "four teachings" referred to the traditional classics such as the Book of Odes, the Book of History, the Book of Rites and the Book of Music studied by the slave-owning aristocrats of Western Chou. These were the basic teaching materials used by Confucius for the education of his students. Confucius held that the object of reading the Book of Odes was to "learn how to serve one's parents" and "serve one's prince." (Confucian Analects: Yang Huo) The object of reading the Book of History was for learning the so-called "sacred virtue" and "wise government" and other administration experiences of the "ancient kings." The object of studying the Book of Rites was to acquaint oneself thoroughly with the laws and institutions and the moral standards of the slavery system. The object of studying the Book of Music was for the sake of understanding how to use propriety and music to serve the ceremonies of the slavery system so that it could become an instrument for upholding the caste system of the slave-owning society. Evidently, the teaching of "culture" by Confucius was for the purpose of training a group of champions for the system of slavery who "would follow the example of Yao and Shun, and model themselves after King Wen and King Wu."

The translation of the Book of Odes, the Book of History, the Book of Rites and the Book of Music into action gave rise to the teaching "conduct." How well this could be carried out depended mainly on whether or not one could "loyally serve the prince," and this gave rise to the teaching of "loyalty." "Loyalty" to the "prince" of the slave-owners alone was not enough, it was necessary to see whether or not you were able to adjust the relations among the rulers and cultivate a deep affection for your relatives and whether or not you could adopt the method of governing

with the iron hand in the velvet glove, so that the "mean people" could be "easy to employ." This gave rise to what was called teaching of "honesty."

The core of the four teachings of "culture, conduct, loyalty and honesty" was "propriety." Confucius said: "If you do not learn the rules of propriety, your character cannot be established." (Confucian Analects: Chi Shih) He said, "By extremely studying all learning, and keeping himself under the restraint of the rules of propriety, one may thus likewise not err from what is right!" (Confucian Analects: Yen Yüan) He required his students to regulate themselves with the criteria of the "rites of Chou" so that all their words and deeds were in line with the confines set by the "rites of Chou" and so that they would not discard "the classics" and rebel against the "established road." In a single word, his so-called "four teachings" meant "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

The road taken by Confucius in operating his school was also reactionary in the extreme. Proceeding from idealist transcendentalism and the idealist historical concept of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," he actively called upon his students "to practice introspection and to watch over themselves when they are alone." He tried his utmost to oppose the participation of his students in productive labor.

Confucius thoroughly realized that in order to carry out restoration, it was necessary to enable his students to hold offices "in the government." Because of this, the doctrine that "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" gave concentrated reflection to his political line in education. Their becoming officials was for upholding and restoring the system of slavery of Western Chou. Confucius not only announced that he would not serve in any official position which might contravene the "rites of Chou," but also advised his students against accepting them. For example, as reported in the Historical Records when the family of Chi which represented the forces of the newly emerging landlord class in the State of Lu was entertaining the thought of engaging Min Tzu-ch'ien, a student of Confucius, as the "governor" of a district to assist in abolishing the "chingt'ien" system of land division under the slavery system and setting up the feudal system of "land tax," Min Tzu-ch'ien forthwith refused and berated the head of the Chi family as a "corrupt prince" who contravened the "code of Duke Chou" and swore that he would not accept emolument from this "corrupt prince" who "offended against his superior and stirred up confusion." In contrast, because another student of Confucius by the name of Jan Ch'iu persisted in serving as a district officer under the Chi family and assisting the newly emerging forces in abolishing the "chingt'ien" system, setting up the system of "land tax" and carrying out reforms, Confucius proclaimed his severance of relations with Jan Ch'iu and ordered the other students to "beat the drum and assail him." (Confucian Analects: Hsin Chin)

Evidently Confucius set the implementation of the line of restoration based on "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" as a precondition for his students to hold office "in government."

II

For the sake of restoring capitalism, the Lin Piao clique diligently looked for counter-revolutionary spiritual weapons from the disciples of Confucius. They wildly clamored that "it is especially necessary to carry forward" "this spirit lf struggle of mankind and moral principle and proper conduct....of the disciples of Confucius." Actually, what kind of trash is the "spirit of struggle" and "moral principle" of the disciples of Confucius? One look at their activities during the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals will make everything clear.

In the school of Confucius there were "three thousand disciples and seventy men of virtue." This could be described as most impressive! Most of the "men of virtue" of the Confucian school mentioned in history were pawns for "reviving states that have been extinguished, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity." When Confucius was "Minister of Crimes" in the State of Lu, he took advantage of his position to install such disciples as Tzu Lu, Jan Po-niu, Yüan Hsien, Kao Ch'ai and Kung-hsi Ch'ih as officials at various levels in the State of Lu in an attempt to control completely the administration of the State of Lu. He also sent his disciples outside the state and attempted to use the State of Lu as a base of operation for realizing "Ch'i, by one change, would come to the State of Lu. Lu, by one change, would come to a state where true principles predominated," (Confucian Analects: Yung Ya) and his beautiful dream of the all-round restoration of the system of Western Chou. In this way with Confucius as the chieftain and his disciples as accomplices, they organized a counter-revolutionary clique for restoration. They went everywhere to drum up support and to cheer and encourage the usurpation of power for restoration. Here the words of Chang T'ai-yen could be used: "Most likely Confucius was a politician of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, and his seventy disciples were but members of his political faction."

Confucius divided his bright students into four categories: Distinguished for their "virtuous principles and practice" were Yen Hui, Min Tzu-ch'ien, Jan Po-niu and Chung Kung; for their ability in "speech," Tsai Wo and Tzu Kung; for their administrative talents, Jan Ch'iu and Tzu Lu; for their literary attainments, Tzu Yu and Tzu Hsia. (Confucian Analects: Hsien Chin)

Standing above others in the first category was Yen Hui. Yen Hui was used by Confucius as a living specimen in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." He was most able to appreciate the spiritual essence of the thinking of Confucius. He was most grateful for the teachings of Confucius and said disgustfully, "The Master by orderly method, skillfully leads men on. He enlarged my mind with learning, and taught me the restraints of propriety." (Confucian Analects: Tzu Han) Because of this, Confucius also praised him and said: Yen Hui is a disciple who listens to every word I say. It truly was a case when Confucius "took a step," Yen Hui would also "take a step" and when Confucius "quickened his steps," Yen Hui would also "quicken his steps." Unfortunately Yen Hui

died young, and weeping bitterly Confucius lamented: "Alas! Heaven is destroying me! Heaven is destroying me!" (Confucian Analects: Hsien Chin)

The other three distinguished for their "virtuous principles and practice" were: Min Tzu-ch'ien, who stubbornly upheld the reactionary stand of the slave-owners mentioned above; Jan Po-niu, who served as the governor of Chungtu when Confucius was "Minister of Crimes" and was praised by Confucius as one who "loyally served his prince," Chung Kung who was considered by Confucius as one that "might occupy the place of a prince." (Confucian Analects: Yung Yo), meaning that he had qualifications to be a "feudal prince."

The second category of bright students of Confucius were those distinguished for their ability in "speech" and one of them was Tzu Kung. He was a glib and loquacious champion for the system of slavery. Confucius constantly sent him to various feudal states to undertake the important mission of disrupting and sabotaging the various newly emerging forces and to work as a spy. At that time, for the sake of sweeping away the obstacles to reform, T'ien Ch'eng-tzu, who represented the newly emerging forces of the State of Ch'i, contemplated adopting the method of killing two birds with one stone, and "wanted to make war on the State of Lu." When Confucius heard this news, he immediately summoned his disciples to put into operation his "original design" to "create disturbance in the State of Ch'i so as to protect the State of Lu" and preserve the tottering system of slavery. Flying the banner of defending the State of Lu, he dispatched Tzu Kung to other states to drum up support. Tzu Kung, acting on the evil instruction of Confucius, made use of the "stratagem of alienation" to stir up a war between the State of Ch'i, the State of Wu, the State of Tsin and the State of Yüeh to achieve his goal of making the State of Wu attack the State of Ch'i in order to save the State of Lu. It was recorded in history that, "the moment Tzu Kung appeared, he saved the State of Lu, created disturbance in the State of Ch'i, destroyed the State of Wu, strengthened the State of Chin and turned the State of Yüeh into the powerful head of feudal lords." (Historical Records: The Disciples of Confucius) This was the incident referred to. It was an incident of the frantic counter-attack against the newly emerging forces by the counter-revolutionary forces spearheaded by Tzu Kung with Confucius working in the background.

The third category of bright students of Confucius were noted for their administrative talents. In this category, Tzu Lu was the most typical one among them. When he was serving as bodyguard and aide-de-camp to Confucius, Confucius used to say that with Tzu Lu by his side, "I hear no evil words." When Confucius was the "Minister of Crimes" in the State of Lu, he sent Tzu Lu to infiltrate the internal structure of the newly emerging forces as a spy. At that time, the newly emerging forces in the State of Lu, represented by the family of Chi, the family of Meng and the family of Shu, were already controlling real power in the State of Lu. Each of them had built a relatively large city for the defense of the feudal forces, and they were antagonistic to the aristocratic restoration forces in the State of Lu. Because of this, Confucius bore a grudge against them, and considered their action an expression of "offending against their superiors

and stirring up confusion." So he ordered Tzu Lu to have their cities destroyed. This was another incident of counter-revolutionary restoration directed by Tzu Lu at the behest of Confucius.

The fourth category of bright students of Confucius were those noted for their "literary accomplishments." In this category, he named Tzu Yu and Tzu Hsia. When Tzu Yu was serving as a district officer in the town of Wuch'eng, he tried his utmost to advocate the use of "propriety and music" as an instrument for upholding and restoring the system of slavery. Once, when Confucius went to Wuch'eng to visit him and "heard there the sound of stringed instruments and singing," he asked purposely, "Is it necessary for such a small place as yours to practice this?" Tzu Yu answered: "Formerly, Master, I heard you say--when the man of high station is well instructed, he loves men; when the man of low station is well instructed, he is easily ruled." (Confucian Analects: Yang Ho) When Confucius heard that, he was very pleased, and he praised Tzu Yu for having understood the essence of his thinking.

Tzu Hsia once served as a district officer in Chüfu. When Confucius died, he stepped into his shoes and went to the Hsi-ho area to propagate to the prince the need for studying the Spring and Autumn Annals. The Spring and Autumn Annals was a record kept by Confucius in his declining years for settling past accounts in the event of a change in political climate favorable to the restoration of the slavery system. Tzu Hsia wanted the sovereign to study it so that he would remember the lesson learned from the loss of political power by the slave-owning aristocrats, carry out counter-attacks to settle past accounts and practice restoration.

Besides them, there were also students who were acclaimed by reactionaries in history, although they were listed by Confucius as his bright students. Among them were Tseng Ts'an, Tzu Yü and Tseng Che. Tseng Ts'an was honored as the "patron saint of the family" by reactionaries in history. He once said: "Let there be a careful attention to perform the funeral rites to parents, and let them be followed when long gone with the ceremonies of sacrifice--then the virtue of the people will resume its proper excellence." (Confucian Analects: "Hsueh Erh") This clearly explained that he was also a reactionary who advocated restoration and retrogression. The idealist doctrine of "self-cultivation" and "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were derived from Tseng Ts'an's "I daily examine myself on three points." Tzu Yü, however, belonged to the restoration school that used education to carry out "returning to antiquity." Following the example of Confucius, he travelled south to the southeastern part of the State of Wu with 300 students, and preached at length the doctrine of Confucius to perpetuate the line of the Confucian school. As for Tseng Che, he was the oldest among the disciples of Confucius, and because he understood thoroughly the essentials of Confucian teachings, he was praised by Confucius. When the head of the family of Chi, who represented the newly emerging forces, died, many people went to pay their last respects. Tseng Che also went, but he "stood at the door and sang songs" expressing his delight at the death of Chi. From this we can see how stubborn his reactionary stand was.

Every thing is one dividing into two. The disciples of Confucius were also not all as strong as a plate of iron. Living in an era of major changes in society, they were invariably influenced by the trend of thought for social reform, and some of them were therefore identified with reformist ideas and deeds to varying extents at that time. For example, Jan Ch'iu helped the family of Chi to carry out reform. Tsai Wo did not always follow the teachings of the Master, and Fan Ch'ih wanted to learn husbandry. However, Confucius was incensed. He considered them to be "alien elements" and berated them as "rotten wood" and "mean people." This action of Confucius once again bared his counter-revolutionary nature.

Chairman Mao points out: "All culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." A specific political line will produce a specific educational line. The education run by Confucius was entirely in the service of the political line for restoring the system of slavery. Because of this, the students he educated naturally were also in the service of restoring the system of slavery. Lin Piao and company wanted to bring into play the "spirit of struggle" and "moral principle" of the disciples of Confucius. This could only show that they wanted to succeed to the counter-revolutionary spirit of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" of the disciples of Confucius, to carry out restoration and to turn back the wheel of history.

Chairman Mao says, "If it is said that even in the present day there are still representatives of the royalist party within the national assembly of the French bourgeoisie, then many years after the complete destruction of all exploiting classes on earth, it is possible that the representative figures of the Chiang Kai-shek dynasty would still be active everywhere. The most stubborn of these diehards will never concede to their defeat." This is precisely the law of class struggle.

Confucius has been dead for more than 2,000 years, but his reactionary thinking has become the ideological weapon of all reactionary classes for carrying out restoration. For the sake of restoring capitalism, Lin Piao also went all out to capture the ground of education in the manner of Confucius. They tried their utmost to oppose and sabotage the proletarian revolution in education. In the content of education, they taught their children to read the classics, and on the road of running school, they maliciously attacked the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside. In the manner in which Confucius operated his private school, Lin Piao also energetically operated "private schools." He and his clique recruited forces, set up mountain strongholds, practiced "let me set the line," went all out to recruit sworn confederates, adopted "either success or death for the cause" as a precept, and carried out fascist training. From this it can be seen that the road they wanted to take was the old road of restoration and retrogression taken by Confucius.

Confucius who practiced "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" is dead and gone. Lin Piao, who tried to bring about restoration has perished in the desert. However, their pernicious influence has still not been eliminated. On the battlefront of education,the struggle between

restoration and counter-restoration is still violent and protracted. The essence of the struggle is the question of what kind of people we are training and which class we are serving.

"The end of the struggle is still not yet in sight." We must adhere to the basic line of the Party and carry the struggle for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end. We must raise our consciousness in persevering in the anti-revisionist struggle on the ground of culture and education and struggle to score a still greater victory in the proletarian revolution in education, so that education can truly become an effective weapon for serving proletarian politics and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People in Southwest China People's Commune Integrate with Peasants

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 16, 1974)

"the villages need us, and we need tempering there" -- this is the consensus of opinion among a group of educated young people who settled in a southwest china people's commune several years ago. they have joined in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the villages.

after chairman mao issued the call in december 1968 "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", more than 150 educated young people from the cities of chengtu and tzukong, szechwan province, went to settle in the chiangchun people's commune of meishan county in the same province. they have made rapid progress politically. thirty of them have been promoted to leading posts of the commune and production brigades and teams. still more have become teachers, "barefoot doctors", farm-machine operators and members of peasant scientific experimental groups.

the local party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants recognize that educated young people's settling in the countryside is of fundamental importance to training millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing a capitalist restoration in china. they organize many activities to help the young people raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. these include talks given by poor and lower-middle peasants about the history of their villages and their suffering in the old society and their present happiness, and visits to the site where five soldiers of the people's liberation army laid down their lives for the revolution in the war of liberation. the party organizations at various levels encourage the young people to study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao.

helped by the peasants, the educated young people have become a shock force in production. when a serious drought hit the commune last year, they joined the peasants in building an emergency project to bring water from a river several kilometres away. the young men assigned to operate pumps stayed by the machines day and night for two weeks until the commune completed transplanting rice seedlings. the commune had a good harvest.

a scientific experimental group made up of an educated young man named wang hung-lin and several peasants developed a hybrid maize strain. yielding three times as much as the local one, the new strain has already been popularized in the whole brigade. wang hung-lin is now the leader of a production team, deputy secretary of the commune party committee and member of the communist youth league committee of the county.

in the current struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius, educated young people of this commune study chairman mao's brilliant work "the orientation of the youth movement" and denounce lin piao for trying to prevent the young people from going to the countryside. they cite many facts to show that, contrary to lin piao's slanders, they have improved their abilities through tempering themselves in the three great revolutionary movements and have been useful to the building of a new, socialist countryside.

wang hua-tang recalled that he knew very little about class struggle and farm production before he came to the mountainous area. he has now learned to plough, harrow, nurse and transplant seedlings with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants. moreover, he has tempered himself in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. last year, he was elected a production team leader. working with other cadres and veteran poor peasants, he collected basic data of his team and mapped out a plan for learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. a mass drive for improving farmland followed. the team last year topped many others for a big increase in grain output in spite of a serious drought.

looking back on the progress they had made, these young people said with emotion: "in attempting to stop the young people from going to the countryside, lin piao meant to involve us in his plot for retrogression. he was day-dreaming extermination the only correct road for us is to continue the revolution in the countryside and integrate ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants forever."

OILFIELDS

New Oil Zone in Taching Opened Up at Top Speed

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

chairman mao calls on the nation: "in industry, learn from taching." the high-speed opening up of a new oil zone in the taching oilfield provides a new example of the heroism of taching workers.

the first group of new wells began producing oil on july 18, 1973 as against the original schedule of october 1. this was only 98 days from the day the first well started to be drilled. the speed was unprecedented in the history of china's petroleum industry.

in bringing about this success, the taching workers put proletarian politics in command, integrated unified leadership with the mass movement and worked in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the new oil zone was discovered in 1960, shortly after the development of taching began. its thick oil-bearing strata contain rich oil deposits of good quality.

high rate of development

winter is harsh in taching with the temperature falling to 20-30 degrees below zero. the new oil zone was an immense wilderness covered in snow when the oil workers first arrived in 1973. their task was to build it up in two years, at the end of which its capacity would surpass that of the whole of taching for 1965.

everyone strove for speed. blueprints were made in less than two months. dozens of drilling teams coming from the old zone 50 to 100 kilometres away soon set to work. workers of 140 trades pooled their efforts.

electricians finished putting up a 20-kilometre-long high tension transmission line in eight hours instead of the usual 15 days.

fifteen kilometres of water pipes were laid in less than two days as against the usual three weeks. water was available at every drilling site the day after the drilling headquarters got 23 electric welding machines ready and mobilized 140 workers who had some experience in welding to do the job.

one day, an unusual blizzard rose and carpeted the grassland with snow several feet deep. but the workers kept on, fighting tenaciously against the blizzard.

members of drilling team 1202 held fast to the handle of the brake of the drilling rig though their eyebrows were white with snow and small icicles hung from their eyelashes. The leadership repeatedly asked them to stop working, but they said with pride: "such a difficulty doesn't count."

team 1260 fulfilled its 1973 quota of sinking 30 wells on september 22, one hundred days ahead of schedule. instead of resting content with this success, the team set itself another goal -- sinking 13 extra wells by the end of the year. the goal was attained on december 14. the team managed to sink two more wells by the end of the year.

scaling new heights

the new zone has high pressure oil-bearing formations and abundant reserves of natural gas. in addition to the natural gas capping the oil pool, there are several high pressure gas-bearing strata. this tends to cause blow-outs during drilling.

drilling team 1261 was assigned to work at the heart of the new zone where natural gas is most concentrated and active. shortly after drilling began, a dark column of natural gas and water mingled with rocks and mud burst forth with a deafening noise and rose dozens of metres above the well.

the blow-out was so violent that it shook an area several kilometres around. if it were not put down at once, the 40-metre high derrick and everything on the well site would be destroyed.

at this crucial moment, hsing ta-chun, political instructor of the drilling team, jumped onto the derrick floor to direct the fight. mud was needed to put down the blow-out. dozens of workers jumped into the mud pond and used muscular strength to mix the mud like the late model worker wang chin-hsi, the "iron man". people rushed from all directions to help. some poured cement and barite powder into the mud pond to add weight to the mud. others moved equipment and still others ran up the derrick floor to help put down the blow-out: when the first group of workers were suffocated by gas waves and fainted, the second group went forward. and when they were injured by the outburst of rocks, the third group took their p[illegible]

the blow-out was put down at last after three hours of tenacious struggle.

but another blow-out happened while the second well was being sunk. in order that drilling team 1261 might relax a bit, the leadership intended to transfer it to the site of a low-pressure well. on behalf of his workmates, hsing ta-chun said to the leadership: "how can

we call ourselves the working class if we retreat before blow-outs?" moved by their revolutionary determination, the leadership allowed them to carry on. strategically the team looked upon the "gas tiger" as a paper tiger, but tactically regarded it as a true tiger. they took necessary measures and finally tamed the "gas tiger".

an up-to-date oil and gas collection and distribution project has gone into operation in the new oil zone. oil extraction workers now sit in a pump room controlling 15 wells simultaneously. to design the project, the designers and research workers travelled through taching's old and new oil zones and made a comparative study of the various advanced projects at home and abroad. based on the geological conditions of the new oil zone and the properties of its crude oil, they devised a whole set of new methods and processes to ensure that the field maintains stable and high output for a long time to come. these labour-saving methods and processes provide good conditions for the automation of oilfield management.

new generation of taching workers

as china's petroleum industry progresses, workers who participated in the opening up of taching in the early 60's have been transferred to new oilfields elsewhere. groups of young people, full of vigour, have come to work in taching. they now make up 70 per cent of the workers in the new oil zone.

twentysix-year-old kao chin-ying, the 7th leader of drilling team 1205, joined the team shortly after the cultural revolution began. he learnt a great deal from the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi, the team's first leader. in the 60's, wang chin-hsi led the team in dragging taching's first drilling rig scores of tons in weight from the railway station right to the well site. in the 70's, kao chin-ying, in a race against time, led the team in using muscular strength to hoist stupendous parts of the new zone's first drilling rig into position.

wang chin-hsi used to live in a makeshift cabin that moved with the drilling team from place to place. kao chin-ying has taken it over and made it his home near the well site. there he has his finger on the pulse of the drilling rig and keeps everything at the well site under his eyes. in case of an emergency, he can jump onto the derrick floor and seize the handle of the brakes in a few seconds. drilling more wells for the motherland is the greatest happiness for kao chin-ying.

once inside the new oil zone, one can see young workers like kao chin-ying everywhere and hear moving stories about what they have done. team 1274 is noted for the youthfulness of its leaders. four of its five leaders

were green [illegible] began their apprenticeship during the cultural revolution. the team, which is in charge of moving equipment for oil drilling teams, is available at any hour, be it day or night. another team made of 18 apprentices is known for its speed and quality in welding.

the young generation in taching excels in both production and ideological remoulding. they earnestly study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, modestly learn from veteran workers and doggedly remould their own world outlook.

young worker yin hsueh-sheng and his group once installed five "christmas trees" in a day, chalking up a new record in the new zone. when they were about to leave, they noticed a tiny crack in a welded pipe. according to usual practice, one needs only wrap it up with some heat-retaining material when laying it underground. but yin hsueh-sheng insisted: "we are working for socialism. every piece of work must be up to the best standard." though it was getting dark, the young people switched on the welding machine and repaired the pipe. the faulty section was cut off and exhibited in front of the mess hall, to serve as a warning and a spur.

new motive force

taching's victory in the 60's was due to the triumph of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line over sabotage by reactionaries at home and abroad and over difficulties of all descriptions. in the 70's, the victorious cultural revolution and the deep-going movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work are a powerful motive force for the development of the new oil zone.

workers and staff are active both in the struggle for production and in the class struggle against lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. under the leadership of the oilfield party committee, workers engage in production in the day-time and conduct criticism of lin piao at night. at first, when there was no electric light they sat around candlelight to read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and criticized the ultra-right essence of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has added to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the taching workers. veteran cadres who participated in the opening up of taching have plunged into the new battle with renewed vigour. among them are grey-haired veterans of revolutionary wars who have shed their blood for the people's cause. women cadres walk from one drilling team to another to explain the party's basic line and carry out ideological and political education. cadres at the grass-roots level rely closely on the masses and pay attention to their well-being. they work at well sites alongside the workers and sleep in the same tents with them. in the dead of night,

when the workers fall sound asleep, they get up noiselessly and inspect every bed to see to it that nobody catches cold. the cadres work in shifts 24 hours a day. ever since construction began, no cadre has taken a single day off. the workers praise them as "true revolutionaries."

service trades go all out to serve the oil workers. they set up stalls selling foodstuff, clothing and other commodities on the grassland. bookstores and post offices as well as barbers, cobblers and bicycle repairers do business in the open. doctors tour well sites to offer medical treatment to workers on duty.

the deep-going movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is giving fresh impetus to the construction of the new oil zone.

GAS

Rapid Expansion of Gas Service in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

gas service in chinese cities has greatly expanded during the great proletarian cultural revolution, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. thirtyone cities now have the service, as against 16 in 1965, the year before the start of the cultural revolution. the supply of gas is 2.5 times as much as before.

china used to manufacture gas for domestic use by dry distillation of coal. the growth of the fuels-chemical and metallurgical industries has added to the source of gases. included are oilfield gas, pure natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas from oil refineries, firedamp, coke oven gas from coking plants and combustible gas discharged by chemical fertilizer plants.

before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises prevented industries from making multi-purpose utilization of their by-products. huge amount of combustible gases was discharged or burnt as waste. during the cultural revolution, workers repudiated the revisionist line and recovered combustible gases for urban use in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on multi-purpose use of natural resources.

the peking general petro-chemical works is supplying quantities of its by-product, liquefied petroleum gas,

for 110,000 households and 900 plants in peking and tientsin. the municipality of nanking in four months laid 51 kilometres of pipelines and built other related installations that transmit 300,000 cubic metres of coke oven gas to city dwellers daily. other major cities like shanghai, shenyang, fushun, changchun, shihchiachuang and lanchow have also achieved good results in utilizing combustible gas discharged from industrial enterprises.

in shanghai, coke oven gas is used not only in light industrial enterprises, but also in heavy industrial units of metallurgy, chemical, machine building and power generating. about one-third of the inhabitants in anshan, china's major iron and steel producer, use gas from coking plants.

spurred on by the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, utility workers and workers of industrial units concerned, are determined to expand gas service at a faster speed. projects to expand and rebuild facilities in major cities are making big headway.

LIBRARIES

Shanghai Bookstores Run Lending Libraries

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 15, 1974)

ten branch stores of the hsinhua bookstore in shanghai now lend books to readers at nominal charges with a view to giving better service to the workers, peasants and soldiers.

this was started by the east nanking road branch of the hsinhua bookstore, the largest bookshop in the city, in may last year. the branch store has since lent books to more than 700 borrowers a day on the average. in addition, it has furnished a reading room for the public. books available include reference books for the study of marxist-leninist works, latest scientific and technological books and journals, novels and books on art and literature, and children's picture story books.

the branch issues subscriber's cards to factories, shops, schools and residents in the neighbourhood. the reading room is free while the lending library charges a rate of not more than one fen (one-hundredth of a yuan) per book a day.

factories, schools, suburban people's communes and neighbourhood communities in shanghai have their own

libraries and reading rooms. the bookstore lending libraries supplement the existing network of facilities for the reading public.

the additional service on the part of the bookstores came as the result of a conflict between two different ideologies. some people said lending books was not the business of a bookstore, and there was no need to "look for trouble." the party organization of the east nanking road branch store organized the shop assistants to study chairman mao's relevant teachings. the study enabled them to gain a clearer understanding that their work of distributing books should serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism. they recalled how their management was affected by liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, put undue emphasis on making profit, and failed to play a positive role in spreading socialist new culture. they also recalled how they had distributed several times more books since the start of the cultural revolution than before, but still could not meet the growing demand. when told that some newly published books were sold out, some buyers asked if they could borrow the books so that they could read them immediately before the store replenished its stocks. the bookstore assistants decided to set aside copies for a lending library so that each revolutionary book could take root in the position of socialist ideology and culture.

the bookstore lending libraries aroused enthusiastic responses from the masses. when the huashan road branch bookstore started its lending library, 30 retired workers volunteered to work as librarians. when a branch bookstore in the suburban fenghsien county furnished a public reading room, students from a local middle school came to work as spare-time attendants.

AMATEUR ARTISTS

Young Amateur Painter in East China Village

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 15, 1974)

a middle school graduate who settled down in an east china village four years ago has become a militant amateur painter welcomed by local poor and lower-middle peasants.

he is wang meng-chi of the hsienlieh production brigade of tainan commune in tungtai county, kiangsu province. some of his works won favourable comments at the national exhibition of serial pictures and traditional chinese paintings held in peking last year.

recently he painted more than 30 pictures to criticize lin piao and confucius and describe how poor peasants were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by landlords in the old society, how the socialist collective economy has grown during the cultural revolution and how women are propping up "half the skies" in both revolution and production.

based on a host of material he collected locally, these pictures condemn the reactionary confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" spread by lin piao and sing the praises of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

when the pictures were posted up in the brigade cultural room, they drew more than 2,000 visitors from the commune in just a few days.

wang meng-chi draws material for his creative work from the life and struggle of the masses. in the past four years he has painted several hundred pictures for county and commune exhibitions on class education and learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. he also paints for wall-newspapers of production teams and for the homes of commune members.

one of his works that went to the 1973 national exhibition is "little sentinels", a serial picture in colour, which portrays the children's corps in the years of revolutionary wars. another popular serial picture chosen for the exhibition, which he drew in cooperation with a comrade, describes how dockers greeted the people's liberation army who crossed the yangtze in pursuit of chiang kai-shek's reactionary troops on the eve of liberation.

wang meng-chi came to the tainan commune in the spring of 1970 with a strong desire for re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. he worked in the fields

during the day and visited poor and lower-middle peasants in the evening. he studied the history of the village and the brigade to heighten his class consciousness.

when he saw how heroes in revolutionary literary and art works greatly inspired the masses and how a handful of class enemies used evil pictures to spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius and besmirch the labouring people, he recognized a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the art front in the rural areas. he decided to take up the brush and fight against feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies, to help occupy rural positions with socialist art.

for this purpose, he practised hard in sketching. at first the figures he drew had no distinctive characteristics. some people said they all looked alike. this discouraged him.

but the brigade party branch secretary wang ai-chun encouraged him, saying that though he was not yet skilled, his paintings reflected new life in the socialist new village. "painting, too, is fighting," he added. "you should use your brush to fight the landlords and bourgeoisie as part of the struggle in the superstructure."

wang meng-chi was also advised to go among the masses to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the secretary told him that only in this way would he be able to paint the working people vividly and reflect life true to the spirit of the present era.

since then wang meng-chi has kept working with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the fields. he did many sketches in the midst of the vigorous struggle against nature.

wang meng-chi repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." this strengthened his determination to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

with the support of the party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants, he went to tangyang people's commune known for its tradition of militia activities to learn modestly from the local peasants. he also worked alongside other peasants at a construction site by the sea and was deeply impressed by the magnificent sight of the water conservancy project being built there and by the powerful strains of work songs sung by the peasant builders. all this aroused

in him an irrepressible desire to paint for the revolution. Working for several days and nights he drew a sketch to reflect the lofty will of the poor and lower-middle peasants in following the example of tachai and remaking nature under the leadership of the party.

the many soul-stirring events in the socialist new countryside educated wang meng-chi and inspired him to do his best in portraying worker-peasant-soldier heroes. his first serial picture "model team leader sung wei-hsing" depicted how a team leader of the liangtuo people's commune rushed into flames to save collective property at the cost of his life. wang meng-chi spent more than 20 nights working on the serial picture. tears trickled down his cheeks and wetted the paper when he was drawing the scene of the hero's death in the flames. the serial picture was put on display in the fields and on threshing grounds. sung wei-hsing's deeds were thus made known far and wide, and they fired the cadres and the commune members with zeal to work still better for the revolution.

after wang meng-chi's works had been shown at several exhibitions, some people said to him: "since you have become famous, you can now work as a professional painter. you need not do farm work any more." but he replied: "a revolutionary artist can make progress only by going whole-heartedly into the heat of the struggle of the masses." he made up his mind to stay in the countryside and strike root there. he kept taking part in collective productive labour and at the same time continued painting.

wang meng-chi recently attended a congress of educated young people settling in the countryside convened by the administrative regional and county party committees. by recalling what he had learned in the past four years, he criticized the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the idealist theory of "innate genius" of lin piao and his slander of the educated young people's going to the countryside as "reform through forced labour in a disguised form". wang meng-chi said: "i can now do some painting not because i've got 'a brilliant head', as the traitor lin piao called it, or because i've found any 'sudden inspiration'. education by the party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants and the flaming struggle of the masses in the countryside provide me with an inexhaustible source for creative work. i could not have made any progress without the party and the masses or without taking part in the three great revolutionary movements."

OVERSEAS

Taiwan-Born Sportsmen from Japan and US Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, chuang tse-tung, lo ching-chang, lin li-yun, ma wen-po and li chin-teh hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the taiwan-born sportsmen residing in japan and the united states of america who have come to the motherland to participate in the national selective trials for the seventh asian games.

attending were the sports team of taiwan-born compatriots residing in japan led by huang teh-ming, and the sports team of taiwan-born compatriots residing in the united states led by wen chi-yuan.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, tung shou-yi, ching pu-chun, kung ke-fei, wang hsiao-yun, wang fu-yung and chao kuan-chi, and taiwan-born compatriots now in peking su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta, li chun-ching, tsai tzu-min, chen mu-sen and wu ying-fu, as well as representatives of the coaches and sportsmen from all parts of the country at the selective trials.

liao cheng-chih in his speech extended warm welcome to the taiwan-born sportsmen residing in japan and the u.s. coming back to the motherland for the national selective trials. he said: "because of chiang kai-shek clique's control and because of the obstruction and sabotages by reactionary forces in taiwan and outside, sportsmen living in taiwan are hitherto unable to come for the selective trials. we are convinced that the day will surely come when they can return to the embrace of the motherland and happily join the sportsmen of the motherland in international sports competition."

in conclusion, liao cheng-chih expressed the hope that the taiwan-born sportsmen upon their return to their residing places would tell the taiwan-born compatriots residing abroad or living in taiwan province how things stand on the motherland and convey to them the deep concern of the government and people of the motherland.

wen chi-yuan spoke at the banquet on behalf of the two sports teams.

the banquet was permeated with a jubilant atmosphere marking the reunion of kinsmen -- the people on the mainland and the taiwan-born compatriots.

prior to the banquet, liao cheng-chih, chuang tse-tung, lo ching-chang, lin li-yun, ma wen-po and li chin-teh met with the taiwan-born sportsmen residing in japan and the u.s.

SPORTS

Archery Popular Among West China Minority People

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 15, 1974)

archery is popular among the minority sibo people in the chapuchaerh plains in china's western border area. there are archery ranges in every village the sibo people inhabit. during slack farm seasons, commune members hold frequent archery contests.

a traditional chinese sports event, archery has been popular among the sibo people for more than 200 years for it helps build up the people's health, sharpen their eye-sight and enhance their will power. before liberation, the sibo people armed with bows and arrows resisted the oppression and exploitation by reactionary local rulers. sibo archers engaged in hunting as well as protecting local wild life.

the reactionary kuomintang government was afraid of the resistance by the sibo people and used every means to prevent them from developing archery, and even confiscated their bows and arrows.

like people of other minority nationalities in china, the sibo people have become masters of their own destiny since liberation under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao. their traditional sport of archery was revived and promoted on a wide scale in the past two decades and more.

local people begin to ride horses and practise archery in their childhood.

the current archery team of the chapuchaerh sibo autonomous county is mainly composed of sons and daughters of local poor and lower-middle peasants. its average age is 18. representing the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, it was entered in national contests held in peking, inner mongolia, chinghai and shantung and showed fair results. shih chung of sibo nationality was placed third and broke three national records in the men's archery contests at the first national games in 1959. last year, the team put up an excellent performance in the national archery competitions held in tsingtao, the east china port city.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the sibo archers strive to improve their skill and take an active part in collective productive labour. they said in a statement: "the growth of our team is a victory for the party's policy on nationalities,

China Holds National Fencing Selective Trials for Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

china's national fencing selective trials for the 7th asian games closed recently in peking.

fencing has developed rapidly in china since national liberation in 1949. entered in the selective trials were more than 160 fencers from various parts of the country. they competed in the women's foil and men's foil, sabre and epee individual and team events. this is the biggest fencing meet in china since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the trials were conducted according to international rules and home-made electric equipment was used.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the fencers took an active part in the criticism of lin piao and confucius, conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticized remnants of the influence of the revisionist line in sports and raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports.

the fencers showed in the trials the progress they had made in developing an agile and flexible style and in speed, accuracy and stamina. tao chin-han from peking distinguished himself in the men's individual sabre event, and helped young fencers from other places. other distinguished fencers in the trials included chen ching-hsi of shanghai and chuang hsing-ti of kiangsu. there were many up-and-coming young fencers who have made progress in their ideological remoulding and fencing.

the fencers are training hard in preparation for the 7th asian games in teheran in september.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

the belgian delegation to the first session of the sino-belgian economic and trade mixed commission left here by air today after concluding the session. it will tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation is headed by de dobbeleer, administrator-director general of foreign economic relations of the ministry of foreign affairs, foreign trade and development cooperation of belgium.

the delegates were seen off at the airport by sun so-chang, a deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang had met with the delegates. the guests also viewed industrial, agricultural and educational sites and scenic spots.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Ambassador of Chad to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with naimbaye lossimian, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chad to china. they discussed the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

Chad Minister Holds Reception for Chinese Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

chad minister of public works and territorial management abdoulaye djonouma held a reception at his residence on the evening of may 10 in honour of the chinese study group which has come to examine the possibility of building a bridge on river chari and is about to return home, according to a report from ndjamena.

present at the reception were djidingar dono ngardoum, minister of state in charge of agriculture and livestock breeding, djiraibaye doralta, minister of foreign affairs, and ahmann idriss mahamat, minister of transport and telecommunications.

chinese ambassador to chad wang jen-san was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuba-China Friendship Association Marks Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Havana, May 15, 1974)

the cuba-china friendship association celebrated the 14th anniversary of its founding yesterday evening.

present on the occasion were baldomero alvarez, president of the association, ana maria gonzalez, director of the asia and oceania department of the foreign ministry, and other officials.

also present were ambassador chang teh-chun and other officials of the chinese embassy in cuba.

representatives of the chinese residents in cuba also attended.

documentary news-reels showing economic construction achievements in both countries were shown.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes President Makarios

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

following is today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "a warm welcome to president makarios":

president makarios of the republic of cyprus is due to arrive in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese people extend warm welcome to the distinguished cypriot guest from the mediterranean.

cyprus is a beautiful and richly-endowed country with a long history. the people of cyprus waged a protracted, valiant struggle against colonial rule and won independence in 1960. the government and people of cyprus under the leadership of president makarios have since made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and develop the national economy. externally, cyprus pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, supports the african people in their struggle for national independence and backs the arab people in their just cause against israeli aggression. the government of cyprus endorses algeria's proposal to convene a conference of the mediterranean countries not affiliated to any military bloc, and lays great stress on its cooperation with these countries. cyprus has taken an active part in the past conferences of the non-aligned countries and worked for closer unity of the third world. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice over the achievements cyprus has made in domestic and international affairs.

china is a developing socialist country. both china and cyprus belong to the third world. our two countries suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression in history. our two peoples have forged a profound friendship through mutual support and encouragement in the common struggle. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cyprus, our bilateral relations have been developing satisfactorily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and the friendly exchanges between our two countries have been growing continually. we are convinced that president makarios' current visit will contribute positively to the furtherance of the friendship between our two peoples and to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we wish president makarios' visit to china a complete success.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Delegation Leaves for Iran, Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

a delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by yang kung-su left here by air today on a friendly visit to iran and pakistan at the invitation of the ministry of information and tourism of iran and the ministry of minority affairs and tourism of pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned cheng chih-ping, kung hsiao and li chuan-chung, and djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article Greets Signing of China-Japan Aviation Transport Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

"greet the signing of the china-japan aviation transport agreement" is the title of an article by the people's daily's commentator carried in the paper today.

the article reads:

the representatives of the chinese and japanese governments signed in peking on april 20, 1974 the aviation transport agreement between the people's republic of china and japan on the basis of the china-japan joint statement and in observance of the principle of equality and mutual benefit. ratification procedures are being carrying out for the agreement which will soon take effect. this is a great event in the relations between the two countries since the normalization of sino-japanese diplomatic relations. it has great significance in the further development of good neighbourly relations between the two countries, promotion of friendly interflow between the two peoples and enhancement of economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. the chinese people warmly greet the signing of the china-japan aviation transport agreement.

the signing of this agreement is in line with the common desire and interests of the chinese and japanese people. china and japan are neighbouring countries separated only by a strip of water, and there was a long history of visits between them. since the founding of the people's republic of china, the friendly interflow between the chinese and japanese people has grown constantly. the broad masses and a number of enlightened people in japan have long cherished the strong desire to open a sino-japanese air line. the visit to china of the japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka, foreign minister masayoshi ohiro and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido in september 1972 has brought about the normalization of sino-japan diplomatic relations and opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. it is stipulated in the china-japan joint statement that "in order to further develop the relations between the two countries and broaden the exchange of visits," it is necessary to conclude agreements on trade, navigation, aviation, fishery, etc. over the past year or more, the chinese and japanese governments have made unremitting efforts for this. the broad masses of the japanese people and personages of various circles have unfolded positive activities to promote the speedy signing of the china-japan aviation transport agreement. during his visit to china last january, japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohiro exchanged opinion with the leading personnel of china on matters relating to the further development of the relations between the two countries, including the conclusion of an aviation agreement, and achieved positive results. with the urging and support of the broad masses of the japanese people as well as personages in or outside the government, the japanese government having eventually overcome all kinds of obstacles signed the china-japan aviation transport agreement with the chinese government. this is the fruit of common efforts of the governments and people of the two countries.

following the signing of the china-japan trade agreement last january, the china-japan air transport agreement is another agreement between the two countries. as a result of the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan on september 29, 1972, the exchange of notes, treaties, agreements and other international commitments on aviation business which had existed between japan and china's taiwan province have completely become null and void. in accordance with the spirit of the sino-japanese joint statement, it can only be regarded as transitional measures to maintain, with limit, regional intercourse between japan and taiwan on non-governmental basis. the statement of japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira at a press conference on april 20 that "the air transport agreement between japan and the people's republic of china is a governmental agreement and flights between japan and taiwan are non-governmental regional air traffic," conforms with this spirit.

the signing of the china-japan aviation transport agreement deals a heavy blow at the reactionaries who are hostile to friendly relations between china and japan. after the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, a handful of militarist forces in japan such as the notorious, former japanese war-criminal nobusuke kishi and his ilk and a number of fascists in the "seirankai" (blue storm society) have acted frantically to try to sabotage the friendly relations between china and japan. during the negotiation for the china-japan aviation transport agreement, they made even more frantic outcries against "giving up taiwan" and repeatedly opposed and obstructed the signing of the agreement. after the agreement was signed, they clamoured that the ratification of the china-japan aviation agreement and the realization of air traffic between china and japan must be pre-conditioned by the restoration of the japan-taiwan air line. this has once again shown that they persist in being hostile to the chinese people and are bent on pursuing the plot of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" in a vain attempt to poke their finger into china's taiwan province. the chiang kai-shek clique has intensified its collusion with the japanese militarist forces in making outcries and bluffing, trying to prevent the materialisation of air traffic between china and japan. this has precisely revealed that it is fierce in appearance but weak inside and in the predicament of being at the end of its tether. it must be solemnly pointed out that taiwan is an inalienable part of the sacred chinese territory, and the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. any sabotage and disturbance on air traffic between china and japan by a handful of japanese militarist forces and the chiang kai-shek clique can only be lifting a rock to squash one's toes and are doomed to ignominious defeat.

the development of friendly contacts between the chinese and japanese peoples and the relations between the two countries represents the popular sentiment and general trend and cannot be checked by any reactionary forces. we are convinced that the signing of the china-japan aviation transport agreement will certainly push ahead powerfully friendly visits between the chinese and japanese people and the economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. let us strive for the realization of formal air traffic between china and japan before the second anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Li Hsien-nien, Teng Ying-chao, Lin Chia-mei Meet Mexican President Echeverria's Son and Daughter-in-Law

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, madame teng ying-chao and madame lin chia-mei, this afternoon met with alvaro echeverria, son of the president of mexico luis echeverria alvarez, his wife, and other mexican friends. they had a cordial and friendly conversation over tea.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, shih jui-chu and huang shih-kang.

on hand were charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy in china fernando flores tejada, and his wife.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King's Father- and Mother-in-Law Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and gave a banquet for general kendra shumsher rana, father-in-law of the king of nepal, and mrs. rana. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

general kendra shumsher rana and yang chi toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal and of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned lu wei-chao, wang chen, hsing jen-hsien and kuo lung-chun. nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife, and embassy officials attended.

general and mrs. kendra shumsher rana arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Visit to Pakistan's New "Cotton Textile City"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

excerpts of a report by people's daily correspondent on a "visit to pakistan new rising 'cotton textile city'" are given below.

textile production holds a very important place in pakistan's industry. output value of the textiles produced accounts for more than 30 per cent of the total value of the country's industrial output. value of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth exports are equal to more than half of pakistan's total export value. with the speedy development of the textile industry, a number of cotton textile cities were set up in the main cotton producing areas. one of the famous ones is lyallpur, called pakistan's "cotton textile city".

at the time of independence in 1947, lyallpur was only a small town with a population of 60,000-70,000. there was only one, foreign-owned, textile mill and about a dozen of factories. now it has become a big city with a population of one million. it has eight big textile mills and about a thousand small weaving mills. factories for dyeing and printing, cotton seed pressing, sugar making and chemical plants, related to the textile industry, have grown up there. the numerous workshops, the rhythmic hum and clatter of textile machinery and the stream of lorries piled high with cotton and cloth give the impression that everything there is connected with the textile industry. walking along the street, the cotton textile market draws special attention. the shops and stores hung with lengths of cloth emphasize the colourful character of the "cotton textile city".

transport and communications in lyallpur have developed to meet the growing demands of the textile industry. now railway lines connect the cotton city with lahore, the capital of the province, with karachi, the country's biggest port, with the main cities and the important cotton markets of the country. an airport built ten years ago is being expanded to take big aircraft.

the kohinoor textile mill, with 100,000 spindles and employing 10,000 workers, is one of the eight biggest textile mills in the city. pakistani technicians managed the mill, the cotton used in production is grown in pakistan, and many of the machines in use are made in pakistan, the mill secretary, s.a. rauf, reported. now, the mill's spinning capacity is 100,000 pounds of yarn daily; its weaving capacity is 200,000 yards of cloth a day. although its products are now exported to some dozen countries, in the period 1947 to 1952 it had to import cotton products worth rupees 500 millions every year. in the city, there are some one thousand small textile mills each having anywhere

from only a few to 200 weaving machines. altogether in these small mills there are over 15,000 weaving machines. the small textile mills sprang up in large number in recent years after the pakistan government adopted a policy of restricting raw cotton exports and giving encouragement to the export of cotton products. the government stipulates that small mills be given priority in raw materials supplies and a lower levy is required from them. mills operating less than four weaving machines pay no levy.

this correspondent also visited the saddiq brothers engineering works, the pakistan college of textile technology and the nuclear institute for agriculture and biology.

the saddiq brothers engineering works was a small factory set up in the 1950s, which now has over 350 workers. in 1960, it began making automatic weaving machines. although it now puts out over 120 electric weaving machines a month, two fold its production of five years ago, it still lags behind the demand. the manager explained: the price of the machines is low and saves foreign exchange for the country, and the machines are suited to local requirements. the factory also undertakes improvement of the equipment according to buyers' demands.

the pakistan college of textile technology, which was set up in 1962, gives four-year's training. its 200 students are taking three courses: -- spinning, weaving and dyeing. a new course for manufacture and repair of textile machines is being planned. the college has sent over 240 graduates to different parts of the country, the principal f.a. bhatty proudly reported. the graduates are the technical mainstay of the industry and make a notable contribution to the country's development.

the nuclear institute for agriculture and biology is in the city suburbs. after some years of experiment, the institute has already improved seeds adapted to the area; after another year's experiment it is hoped to plant in large area with them. after these improved seeds are popularized, a large-scale increase in the area's cotton output is expected, the institute director said.

the visit to the rising new "cotton textile city" left us with the strong impression that the pakistan government has made admirable achievements in bringing into play national initiative, training its own scientific and technical force and actively developing the textile industry in order to consolidate national independence, develop the national economy, and change the economic and cultural underdevelopment resulting from long-time colonial rule.

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Solicitude Message to Peruvian President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message to peruvian president juan velasco alvarado today extending deep sympathy and solicitude to the peruvian government and people on the recent serious floods which hit the central part of peru. the message reads:

his excellency general juan velasco alvarado,
president of the republic of peru,

lima

learning of the serious floods that hit the central part of peru recently, i wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the peruvian government and people, particularly the people of the afflicted area.

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, may 15, 1974

Chinese Red Cross Expresses Solicitude to Victims of Peruvian Floods

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

the chinese red cross society sent a message to the peruvian red cross today extending profound solicitude to the people affected by the recent floods in peru. the message follows:

peruvian red cross,

lima,

shocked to learn that recently several days of torrential rains have resulted in serious floods in the central part of your country, causing great suffering and loss to the

inhabitants of the afflicted area. the red cross society of china expresses its deep concern. please convey our profound sympathy and solicitude to the inhabitants affected by the floods.

red cross society of china
peking, may 15, 1974

CHINA AND SENEGAL

President Senghor Arrives in Shanghai After Winding Up Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 16, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal, madame senghor and their entourage, after winding up their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived in shanghai by special plane this afternoon to continue their visit to china.

the distinguished senegalese guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and more than 2,000 people of shanghai.

the national flags of china and senegal flew over the hungchiao airport. when president and mme. senghor and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane, ma tien-shui and others went forward and warmly shook hands with them to express welcome.

as president and mme. senghor walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport was resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. youngsters danced to gay music, while well-wishers waved bouquets and shouted slogans expressing firm support to the senegalese people's struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

to welcome the envoys of the senegalese people, main streets in the city proper were decorated with coloured streamers. the slogans trailing from tall buildings carried the words: "a warm welcome to president senghor exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and senegal exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian-african people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world and the people all over the world exclamation" shanghai people

warmly applauded the distinguished guests as their motorcade drove to the guest house.

present at the airport were also ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, and his wife;

the senegalese journalists' delegation led by asane ndiaye; and

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, the shanghai militia and departments concerned.

Shanghai Banquet in Honor of President Senghor

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 16, 1974)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome president and madame leopold sedar senghor and the other distinguished guests from senegal.

ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and president senghor made toasts at the banquet.

ma tien-shui spoke warmly of the inspiring achievements made by the senegalese people through sustained efforts since independence in consolidating their national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture..

he said, "although china and senegal are far apart geographically, both belong to the third world. our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship by supporting and encouraging each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. on his current visit to shanghai, president senghor has brought us the treasured friendship of our fraternal senegalese people. for this we express our heartfelt gratitude." "we the people of shanghai will make every effort to continue to develop the friendship between the chinese and senegalese peoples," ma tien-shui declared.

in his toast, president senghor praised shanghai for its significant role in china's revolution and socialist construction. "shanghai experienced the severest exploitation by imperialism and colonialism," he said. however, "since the founding of the people's republic of china, shanghai has been transformed into a new city whose development embodies chairman mao tsetung's thought."

the president added, "senegal and china are both developing countries. our current visit will further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between senegal and china." he also thanked the people of shanghai for their friendly sentiments shown to the senegalese people.

present at the banquet were hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, and his wife; and the senegalese journalists' delegation led by asane ndiaye.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sino-Soviet Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement for 1974 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1974 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics was signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang attended the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met with i.t. grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and i.t. grishin signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were wang pin, a department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and sang chih-hsing, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in the soviet union; on the soviet side were v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, and m.a. kiselev, deputy leader of the soviet government trade delegation.

later, chen chieh hosted a banquet in honour of the soviet delegation.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Swindler's Motto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

"a swindler's motto" is the title of a commentary by hsiang ming carried in today's people's daily.

the article reads:

in the soviet revisionist vocabulary, disarmament is always called "the question of questions" which is "crucial to the solution of all other international issues". they recited this over and over again in all circumstances like a monk chanting hymns. recently, the soviet representative in the united nations dished up this "question of questions" once again, trumpeting the rubbish that at present "the obtaining situation has indicated forcefully" that to convene a world disarmament conference is "important and suitable", so on and so forth. this preaching of the world's top-ranking trumpeter of sham-disarmament is not only hypocritical to the extreme, but also most ridiculous.

actually, so-called disarmament meetings of various kinds are being held in different environments, with the soviet representatives playing the title-role in all these meetings. leaving others aside, the 25-state disarmament conference, which has been going on for 13 successive years in geneva, had to adjourn its 629th session on april 23 thirty seconds after its opening because no one spoke at the session. the mexican representative stated frankly at the april 16 session that since the two superpowers only paid lip service to disarmament but actually stepped up armament expansion, so "the road to the c.c.d.'s grave is paved". knowing very well that the 25-state disarmament conference is forlorn and on the verge of death, what is the purpose of the soviet revisionists in putting forward the proposal for a world disarmament conference in all seriousness if not for fooling others by false propaganda?

exposing the shameless features of the opportunists, lenin once pointed out: "unless you cheat you won't sell -- that is their motto." at many international conferences today, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has brazenly peddled sham "disarmament" and asserted hypocritically that all problems of humanity can be solved through disarmament. it is carrying into effect the inglorious "motto" that unless it cheats it won't sell.

however, deception can prevail for a time but not for all times. the soviet revisionists want not only to speed up arms expansion but also to pay lip-service to disarmament. this really becomes a "question of questions" for the people. not to mention its tests conducted long ago, the soviet union launched last february

another "extensive icbm testing" including the "multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles" to an area in the pacific. referring to the soviet revisionists' huge arms expansion plan for expediting the development of nuclear weapons, the u.s. defence secretary pointed out recently: the soviet union "sees no inconsistency between detente and increasing military capabilities." therefore, the u.s. must "have a strong military deterrent force." see how the two superpowers are locked in intense rivalry over the question of nuclear weapons, trying by every means to outstrip each other. all the talks about disarmament are just lies exclamation

the soviet revisionists have recently spread the tale that "a new historical stage has now arrived in which a world without wars has already become practicably possible". this is obviously a reproduction of khrushchov's "world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars". but people cannot but ask: soviet revisionist gentlemen, at a time when your military arsenal and other war preparations have reached an unprecedented scale, you prate about so-called disarmament and want the peoples to believe that a world without wars has arrived. what is this if not double deception?

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Sri Lanka Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of the republic of sri lanka, and l.w. madugalle, secretary of the ministry of parliamentary affairs and sports.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung and chao cheng-hung, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned wang to and feng teh-pao.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda, and his wife, were also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 15, 1974)

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin left here for home this morning after leaving his post here.

he was seen off at the airport by syrian foreign ministry officials and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries.

syrian assistant foreign minister mohammed zakariya ismail held a farewell reception in honour of the chinese ambassador on may 8 on behalf of syrian foreign minister abdel halim khaddam.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Badminton Delegation Leaves for Thailand, Singapore

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

a chinese badminton delegation with chu tse as its leader and chiang jung-chang and li hsiu-chin as its deputy leaders left here by air on may 12 for friendly visits to thailand and singapore.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chi yu-hua, leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of departments concerned as well as representatives of chinese badminton players.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Bangkok, May 15, 1974)

the chinese badminton delegation with chu tze as leader, chiang jung-chang and li hsiu-chin as deputy leaders arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to thailand at the invitation of the badminton association of thailand.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by pakorn angsusingha, vice-president of the badminton association of thailand, anu romayanond, secretary general of the olympic committee of thailand and officials of the departments concerned.

many thailand badminton players gathered at the airport to welcome the delegation. some of them had met chinese badminton players during their visit to china last year. the players of the two countries warmly shook hands with each other and talked about friendship cordially.

chumpol lohachala, president of the badminton association of thailand met leaders of the chinese delegation in the afternoon and had a friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togo President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

togo president etienne eyadema received at the presidency on may 13 chinese ambassador to togo wei pao-shan and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from lome. the chinese ambassador will soon leave his post.

CHINA AND UN

UN Industrial Development Board Session Closes in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 15, 1974)

the eighth session of the united nations industrial development board closed here yesterday.

the session discussed the industrial development of the third world countries and questions confronting the united nations industrial development organization (unido). major victories won by the third world at the recent special session of the u.n. general assembly in their united struggle against hegemonism played an energetic role at the current session. many representatives of third world countries denounced the superpowers for their policies of aggression and plunder under the guise of "interdependence" and "international division of labour", which constitute serious obstacles to the industrialization of the developing countries. they expressed the strong aspirations of the third world countries for developing their national industries independently and through self-reliance and for strengthening mutual assistance and cooperation among the developing countries. they put forward many reasonable proposals and demands for improving the work of unido.

the algerian representative said, the present international economic system is still dominated by the big powers. the exchanges between the poor and the rich countries remain to be on an unequal basis. the developing countries suffer from direct and indirect exploitation. he noted that the industrial development of the third world countries should mainly rely on their own efforts.

the mexican and kuwaiti representatives emphasized the importance of countries' exercising permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. the argentine representative pointed out that the imperialists and their transnational corporations are manipulating the markets at will. in these circumstances, it is almost impossible for the developing countries to realize industrialization.

representatives from tanzania, tunisia, jamaica and malaysia expressed strong dissatisfaction at the grave difficulties encountered by unido as a result of superpower control and monopoly.

the representatives of the superpowers were greatly annoyed at the denunciation by the representatives of third world countries. they could not but let it go.

the representative of one superpower advocated "inter-dependence" instead of "confrontation" in the relations between the developing countries and imperialism. the representative of the other superpower unscrupulously bragged about his country's "aid" to developing countries and complained about "slanders" on it.

the chinese representative said that the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organization proposed to itself to work out an "international declaration on industrial development and cooperation" and a "comprehensive plan of action assisting the developing countries." if the two documents are to give full expression to the reasonable demands of the developing countries, the drafting work should be undertaken chiefly by the representatives of the developing countries. the just stand taken by the third world countries at many important international conferences, in particular at the special session of the united nations general assembly, calling for a thorough change of the old international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order, should form the basis of the two documents.

the chinese representative stressed the need to adopt the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and helping supply each other's wants, in order that international cooperation may truly help the industrialization of the developing countries. the superpowers, who thrive on exploiting and plundering others, preach what they call "inter-dependence", "international division of labour" and "ensure the interests of all countries". these, in plain words, are designed to perpetuate the international economic relations founded on the basis of inequality, control and exploitation. in the present-day world, some people keep repeating falsehood of every kind while committing one evil after another. obviously they are the arch international exploiters and oppressors of modern times, but they present themselves as "friends of the developing countries". evidently they are despots bullying others and committing aggression everywhere, yet they deck themselves out as "saviours" and "benefactors" of the developing countries. these people often make use of the united nations platform to brag shamelessly about their "aid" to the developing countries. such false friends, for all their fine cloaks and demagogy, are more dangerous than avowed enemies, the chinese representative noted.

expounding china's principled stand on the long-range strategy of unido, the chinese representative pointed out that the strategy should fully embody the reasonable suggestions and just demands of the developing countries and the aims set forth in the "declaration" and the "programme of action" adopted at the special session of the u.n. general assembly. in order to attain the purpose of "helping, promoting and accelerating the industrialization

of the developing countries," unido should make efforts to render appropriate and effective assistance to the third world countries, helping them to develop independent national industries.

the chinese delegation, he said, has serious reservations on these two proposals -- "to help the developing countries in the formulation and implementation of their industrial policy and strategy" and "to promote investment" -- as put forth by the group of highly-qualified experts of the long-range strategy. these proposals do not correspond to the actual needs of the developing countries and may be used by some people with ulterior motives as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries and to undermine their state sovereignty.

after struggles, the session adopted, among others, a draft resolution on the "implementation of the decisions of the special session of the united nations general assembly."

when the draft resolution was under discussion, the chinese representative stressed that from now on, all unido activities should adhere to the purpose proposed in the "declaration" and the "programme of action" of the special session of the u.n. general assembly. he also pointed out that the draft resolution involves the world bank and the international monetary fund which, under superpower dictate, have been exerting economic pressure on some third world countries and have not yet expulsed from them representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique in accordance with related u.n. decisions. he sternly denounced these two organizations for pursuing a policy of creating "two chinas" and of hostility against the chinese people. china will not take part in any activity sponsored by these organizations, he stressed.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Salem Robaya Sees Chinese Films

(NCNA-English Aden, May 14, 1974)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, saw three chinese films at the chinese embassy here on may 12. the films are "sparkling canals in shaoshan", "fishing song of the south china sea" and "educated youth in the countryside."

ali saleh ubad (moqbel), central committee member of the national front; rashed mohammed thabet, minister

of information; and other government officials also saw the films.

before the film shows, chairman robaya and other guests were invited to a dinner given by chinese ambassador tsui chien.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Commission on Large Dams Accepts China as Formal Member

(NCNA-English Athens, May 14, 1974)

the 42nd executive meeting of the international commission on large dams which opened here today unanimously decided to accept as formal member the commission on large dams of the people's republic of china.

upon entering the meeting hall, the chinese delegation was warmly applauded by representatives attending the meeting. after gronet, chairman of the international commission on large dams, made a speech of welcome, head of the chinese delegation shen chung-kang delivered a speech in reply to express thanks for the welcome accorded to his delegation by the chairman and representatives.

the international commission on large dams is an international organization on the study and exchange of dam technology.

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CANTONESE OPERA

Rebirth of Cantonese Opera

- notes on the effort of the Kwangtung Provincial Cantonese Opera Troupe in transplanting the revolutionary model play "Shachiapang"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 18, 1974)

The revolutionary model play "Shachiapang" transplanted by the Kwangtung Provincial Cantonese Opera Troupe is well received by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and especially by the audience of the Cantonese-speaking areas. Last year, the Chuchiang Film Studio shot a color film of operatic art with it. This is another new blossom of the transplanted revolutionary model plays shown on the screen. Spurred by the revolutionary model plays and through the transplanting of "Shachiapang" Cantonese opera has been rejuvenated.

As the workers of Cantonese operas look back over the practical process through which they learnt to transplant the revolutionary model play "Shachiapang," they deeply feel that it has been a profound revolution in ideology and art on the stage for the Cantonese opera to move from the manifestation of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties to the warm eulogy of workers, peasants, soldiers, and the sculpture of the image of proletarian heroes.

Discard the Dross, Assimilate the Essence

The first problem encountered in the transplanting of the revolutionary model play "Shachiapang" was how to treat the traditions in the art of Cantonese opera. On this question, the Kwangtung Provincial Cantonese Opera Troupe went through a violent ideological struggle. At the beginning, some people consciously or unconsciously rambled within the circle of old

traditions. They felt that the reformed tune "could not be sung satisfactorily and does not sound mellow to the ears," considered that the "tradition" had been abandoned. In their practice of reform, they followed the footsteps of old traditions and the tunes and melodies designed were ringing with a hackneyed expression totally incongruous with the expression of the new political content. However, there were also some people who felt that there was nothing of merit in the traditions of Cantonese opera, and it would be better to "start something new" outright. Consequently, this type of opera lost its salient features.

Pinpointing at these two kinds of tendency, the Party branch of the opera troupe organized everybody to seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant writing, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." They studied the history and the experience in the creation of the revolutionary model plays which matured through the violent struggle between the two lines. They conducted revolutionary mass criticisms against the "theory of total inheritance" and the "theory of total negation" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type of swindlers. At the same time, they guided everybody to follow Chairman Mao's teachings on "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," conducted investigations and studies, on all aspects make an all-round, historical and class analysis of the ancient art of Cantonese opera to distinguish the dross from the essence, and correctly handle the relationship between criticism and inheritance.

Cantonese opera is one of the important types of theatrical performance in the southern part of China with a history of almost 300 years. It is popular in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. At first it used the "official speech of the Yellow River plains" to perform the P'ihuang opera. Later, it assimilated the vocal styles of K'un and K'oyang operas, fused them with folk lyrics and songs and gradually developed in richness. Due to the domination of culture by the exploiting classes, the old Cantonese opera prior to the liberation was extremely exuberant in its glorification of emperors and kings, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties, while the laboring people were capriciously vilified and defaced. Following the invasion of China by imperialism, this type of opera was lavishly augmented with Western jazz music, popular songs and licentious medleys, and became a hodgepodge of semi-feudal and semi-colonial lewd music. For more than ten years after the liberation, under the domination of the revisionist line in literature and art, the "four villains" including Chou Yang openly clamored for the revival of the "ancient traditions" of Cantonese opera to develop the "very pathetic" "characteristics" of Cantonese opera. They wanted to continue to use the semi-feudal and semi-colonial lewd music to poison the masses, thus leading the art of Cantonese opera to an impasse. However, like other kinds of art, Cantonese opera was also created by the laboring people and it consists of fruits of the hard toil of the Cantonese opera artists in history. It has a luxuriant tempo, and embodies many varied types, medleys, ballads and folk songs. Many of its tunes have a strong melody like by the laboring people. After this thorough historical and class analysis, the workers of Cantonese opera clearly realized that in general, the traditional vocal styles of Cantonese opera are mostly delicate and tender, weak, flippant and dissolute, and very few are strong and healthy, outstanding and eminent, broad and fresh. This kind of vocal style is alien

to the emotions of the brave and defiant worker-peasant-soldier heroes in this stormy and violent revolutionary era. We must stand firm on revolution, critically assimilate the beneficial part of the traditional vocal styles of Cantonese opera for reform, and gradually create a new tune for Cantonese opera that reflects the spirit of the age and also retains its local characteristics.

Be Brave in Practice and Courageous in Creation

The transplanting of "Shachiapang" by the Kwangtung Provincial Cantonese Opera Troupe took five years, and went through seven major revisions. Through practice, they have come to understand that one of the important tasks in transplanting the revolutionary model play is to follow the guidance of Chairman Mao's great policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," and to sculpture the musical image of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes according to the principle of "correctness in the three aspects" of emotion, character and sense of time in the revolutionary model plays.

In order to carry out successfully the reform of the vocal style in Cantonese opera, the Party branch of the troupe went all out to mobilize the masses at the outset, and vigorously advocated the practice of "letting all people have their say." Besides setting up a group for the reform of vocal style and music on the basis of "three-in-one combination" of leaders, technicians and the masses, it also formed separate units for designing vocal styles for various characters playing leading roles in the opera. The entire troupe, ranging from the orchestral members to the general performers, actively joined in the work for the transplanting of "Shachiapang." Everybody seriously studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, and thought of ways to learn experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays and in transplanting revolutionary model plays from other types of operas. Through benefiting from opinions collected from different sources, they brought the formulated plans back to the worker-peasant-soldier masses to solicit their views so that the reform plans could be made more perfect day by day.

In the practice of reform, they first made a careful analysis and appraisal of the traditional tunes and strictly selected proper basic tunes for the hero characters according to their own experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays. "Pang-tzu" and "er-huang" are the basic tempos richer in expressive power in Cantonese opera, and they are quite similar in performance to "hsi-p'i" and "erh-huang" in Peking opera. The Cantonese opera "Shachiapang" imitates the arrangement of the tempo in the revolutionary modern Peking opera, and uses "er-huang in adagio" and "pang-tzu in adagio" respectively as the basic tunes of Kuo Chien-kuang and Sister Ah Ching. Here they realize that while they must of course firmly discard the dross, the tunes that may be selected for use also cannot be copied in toto, but must be reformed before the heroic image of the proletariat can be portrayed.

For example, in Kuo Chien-kuang's theme song "Chairman Mao and the Central Committee Chart the Direction," the first part uses the "er-huang" tempo and the use of "pang-tzu moderato" in the middle part can better meet the demand of the content. However, coming to the passage of "vivacious movement...." this is not in unison with the style of the entire song, and consequently it is changed into the rhythm of "pang'tzu moderato" entwined with the undulating er-huang tune to form "er-huang in moderato." Only in this way could we show a clear stratal change in the theme song, and at the same time maintain a definite internal connection, and better express the revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism of Kuo Chien-kuang. Besides, starting from the content and need of the vocal style, they boldly break away from the rigid and petrified old formula, bring into full play the strong point of Cantonese opera in making flexible change of tunes, and strive to let the new emerge with the salient features of Cantonese opera preserved.

Go Deep into Life To Absorb Nutrition

In the process of transplanting "Shachiapang," the Kwangtung Provincial Cantonese Opera Troupe were cordially looked after and warmly supported by the worker-peasant-soldier masses, and they were able to draw rich nourishment from the masses.

In the first year of transplantation, the opera troupe had organized the vocal style designers and performers to go deep into rural life. But they did not put the transformation of world outlook, the change of standpoint, or the change of feelings above everything else. Soon after they came to the countryside, they composed a vocal verse called "You Treat the Comrades as Close as Members of Your Family" entirely with the old tempo. When this was trial recited among the masses, the poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out right away that it was a new verse sung with the old tune and old feelings and that the performers lacked the revolutionary spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The fair and acute criticism of the poor and lower-middle peasants touched them deeply and made them profoundly realize that those who perform revolutionary plays must be revolutionaries, and that they must change their standpoint when transplanting revolutionary model plays.

Later when they went deep into life at the fishery brigade of T'iech'ang commune, Po-lo hsien, they invited on a number of occasions the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to give an account of the situation of class struggle in the countryside, and deliver reports that contrasted the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, thus vigorously promoting the revolutionization of the thinking of the creative workers and performers. In the day time, they participated in collective productive labor. At night, they discussed the vocal styles and rehearsed plays with open doors together with the commune members and masses. On this foundation, the composers designed anew this verse for reflecting the relationship between the army and the people with better results.

For instance, when they started to transplant this play, even though they understood the tragic and miserable lot of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society, they had not a deep perception of the intense hatred of the poor and lower-middle peasants against the landlord class and their rebellious nature. Consequently, when designing the scene of recalling past sufferings in "The Communist Party Is Like the Sun in the Sky," they blindly borrowed the mournful tune of the old Cantonese opera. As a result, the mood was too depressed and mournful, but there was not enough anger. The masses criticized this saying, "Does she bear any resemblance to an old woman who has gone through the wind and frost of revolution?" So, they went back again to the life of the masses to make a serious study and analysis of the perceptual material obtained from real life. They tried hard to reflect the essence of life, and finally made this passage better illustrate the inner voice of an old woman of the revolution who distinctly showed her love and hate.

In the past five years, the opera troupe had been to many villages, factories and mines. They have gradually accumulated practical experience in sculpturing the heroic images of the worker-peasant-soldiers through their uninterrupted transformation of their world outlook along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. The performer who plays the role of Kuo Chien-kuang has learnt from many company cadres and leading militiamen their outstanding revolutionary qualities and has thus found something to fall on in sculpturing the image of the hero character. The performer who plays the role of Sister Ah Ch'ing has been deeply impressed by the heroic women fighting on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, and there has been a profound change in her thoughts and feelings. Many impressions drawn from the practice of life has not only enriched their artistic creations but also greatly reinvigorated their revolutionary spirit in reforming the old Cantonese operas and creating new ones.

At present, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the writers and artists of the Kwangtung Provincial Cantonese Opera Troupe have seriously studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. In light of the various fallacies used by a handful of people with an ulterior object in view in literary and art cirlces and society to attack the proletarian revolution in literature and art and to negate the revolutionary model plays, they have used their personal insights through studying and transplanting revolutionary model plays to make deepgoing criticism of the reactionary program of Lin Piao who followed the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." They are resolved to sum up experience and press forward continually in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius so as to carry through to the end the revolution in Cantonese opera.

- New China News Agency correspondent

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TWO-LINE STRUGGLE IN HSIYANG HSIEN

Persistence in Revolution and in Progress Means Victory

- an account of the deeds of Hsiyang hsien in two-line struggle in the past two years

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 24, 1974)

In the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, recently recalled the road traversed by them in the past two years. A deep understanding acquired by all is that persistence in revolution and in progress means victory.

Progress or Retrogression

Early in 1972, Hsiyang hsien was hit by a dry spell lasting for 17 months in a row. The river had ceased flowing and the reservoirs had dried up. Many production teams had to rely on trucks and horse carts to haul water from far away. Such a serious drought was rarely seen in history. At that time, inconceivable difficulties piled up to weigh on the people of Hsiyang hsien. However, the people of Hsiyang were able to stand this test. They triumphed. What did they rely on to win victory in this struggle? Some attributed this to reliance on vigorous efforts. It was correct. But what made the people of Hsiyang march in step and work vigorously with so much confidence under such tough conditions? It was the correctness of the political line. In between, they went through an acute and complicated struggle. It was the very victory of this struggle that decided their victory in the struggle against the severe natural disasters.

The severe natural disaster led to plenty of rumors and the intensification of class struggle and two-line struggle. In September and October, 1972, because of the severe drought, a drop in agricultural output compared with last year was already a dead certainty. At this time, the class enemy jumped out. Gloating over our misfortune, they said, "Look at what you've done! If it doesn't rain, even greater efforts would come to nought." They went everywhere to spread notes of pessimism and disappointment to disturb peace of mind. They vainly attempted to use the tactic of exaggerating the actual difficulties to make people feel that they had been trapped in a pile of concrete difficulties so that a breach could be made with the concrete problems to enable people to retrace the old road. At that time, some people with a serious capitalist tendency also put forward their "reasonable suggestions." In essence, their suggestions boiled down to the following: Let's get going right away to recall manpower from the anti-drought struggle for taking up irregular "side occupations" so as to get hold of some money to tide us over the calamity. At this time, out of nowhere came a "directive" encouraging people to independently "make use of odd pieces of scattered land to grow more vegetables for their own benefit." This further encouraged this evil trend.

At this juncture, some people in society also availed of the opportunity to spread things like: "Hsiyang has taken too big a stride in learning from Tachai these few years!"; "Hsiyang has over-reached itself these few years!" etc. These phenomena at that time raised many question marks in the minds of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiyang.

A serious political struggle in retrospect looks very clear in every way. But at the budding stage, with a large mass of concrete contradictions set before you, it was not easy to very quickly distinguish directions and take things in stride. At first the Party organizations of Hsiyang at various levels manage to hold off this evil trend for several months. Later, the difficulties brought by natural disasters piled up increasingly and the evil wind also got stronger and stronger. Some comrades became uncertain about certain problems ideologically. This found expression in the assessment of the situation, the allowance made for the consciousness of the masses since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the attitude toward what kind of policy should be adopted to carry out struggle under the condition of a severe drought, and the judgment on wheter it was still necessary to adhere to self-reliance under the serious difficulties. Among them, the understanding of some people on the question of actual class struggle and two-line struggle in particular began to become vague. At this time, if the Party organizations of Hsiyang at various levels should loosen their grip on the chord of class struggle and two-line struggle, they could very quickly slide down onto the capitalist evil road that had been criticized in depth during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Under these conditions, how many were those poor and lower-middle peasants worrying! They felt that it was the great proletarian cultural revolution that had put Hsiyang on the right track in learning from Tachai and that it was just unthinkable for it to slip back onto the old road. The capitalist evil wind whipped up by Liu Shao-ch'i round about 1961 had given them a good taste of hell.

It was at this time that Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei came to Wach'iu and other communes to make investigations among the poor and lower-middle peasants. After that, on the basis of the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and other areas, he brought before Party organizations at various levels--first of all the leading members of the CCP Hsiyang Committee--a question, which must be answered in actual struggle: "At present, should we move forward 40 li or pull back 40 li?" He clearly pointed out: "Confronting us is a two-line struggle, obvious and clear." He said, "To learn from Tachai is to solve the question of the line problem. If the line is not in order, it's difficult to move one step forward. If we are able to learn from Tachai only at a time when the going is smooth but not at a time when the struggle is violent, then we are not really learning from Tachai. Now is a very good opportunity for us to learn from Tachai."

A heart-stirring combat call was issued by the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien. The hsien Party committee called on the whole body of Communist Party members, CYL members and revolutionary cadres and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to give play to their revolutionary

high hopes and great ambitions. They were urged to take the Party's basic line as the key link in the firm belief that "only socialism can save China" and to doggedly follow the road of Tachai, head for the forefront of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, unfold a penetrating campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism, oppose right-deviation ideas and win a new victory. The call concluded with a line cited from Chairman Mao's poem: "An infinitely beautiful scene lies in where the hazardous peak is."

"To Strike Iron, We Must First Be Hard As Iron"

The cadres and commune members of Tachai aptly said, "To strike iron, we must first be hard as iron." This is to say that in the heated class struggle and the two-line struggle, the leader must take the lead in doggedly adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To do otherwise, they could not be given revolutionary leadership.

When that gust of evil wind came, the comrades of the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien seriously reviewed the various changes that had taken place in Hsiyang during the great proletarian cultural revolution. From 1967 to 1972, the people of Hsiyang had penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, popularized the Tachai brigade's advanced experience in putting "politics in command and making ideology walk ahead," and overhauled the primary organizations of the Party. This enabled the Party's basic line to penetrate deep into people's hearts, buffeted the capitalist evil ways and heresies as never before, brought considerable development to the socialist collective economy and further fortified the proletarian dictatorship. No matter from what angle it was viewed, the masses would perceive the numerous advantages brought by the great proletarian cultural revolution. "What can be wrong?" The comrades of the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien held that the people of Hsiyang did a proper and beautiful job. To make revolution would run into opposition. No matter where the evil wind came from, it must be resolutely resisted.

At this crucial juncture, in order to hold in check this evil wind and win a victory, the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien first unfolded a heated ideological struggle within the hsien Party committee.

In the past, the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien did not call many meetings. But in the two months around October 1972, it called three enlarged meetings of the hsien Party committee with the participation of commune Party committee secretaries and a meeting attended by commune Party committee deputy secretaries. These were meetings for acquainting people with the situation of class struggle and the nature of the current line struggle. They were in themselves a two-line struggle. At these meetings, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and other comrades let everyone seriously consider the many questions gathered from among the masses. These questions were:

"What is the great proletarian cultural revolution for?"

"In the great proletarian cultural revolution, why should we criticize capitalist-roaders? Why should we criticize drevisionism?"

"Why did we arouse the broad masses to participate in the 9th and 10th two-line struggles? How should we lead the masses in this struggle?"

"How should we view the situation? Should we view the situation in the light of class struggle and two-line struggle or should we view the situation with the discussion confined to the matter at issue?"

"What is the relationship between a sizing up of the situation and implementing the line?"

"Do we rely on good years or on the correct line to carry out work?"

"In the face of difficulties, do we rely on the correct line to triumph over difficulties or pursue the wrong line to enlarge difficulties?"

"Every time a struggle becomes heated, what does Chairman Mao call on us to do? What do the Party and the people demand us to do?"

"Some people oppose us. What do they oppose? Whom should we please and whom should we hurt?"

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei expressed the hope that everyone would give a good thought to these questions. He said, "With things properly thought through, one will not waver in his convictions. With things not properly thought through, one will be at sixes and sevens and become hesitant and indecisive." He also suggested that one should not sit in one's office to indulge in daydreaming or stay on top to watch the directions of the wind but should go into the midst of the masses and practical struggle to see which line or which approach can help consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy and is beneficial to the poor and lower-middle peasants and which road or which approach is unfavorable to the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy and the poor and lower-middle peasants. He called upon everyone to bear in mind Chairman Mao's advice that practice is the sole yardstick for testing a truth.

During these few meetings, the leading members of the Hsiyang hsien Party committee and the secretaries of various commune Party committees again came to Tachai for a visit. They found the cadres and commune members of Tachai were not the least ruffled by this gust of evil wind and were still doing what should be done according to the socialist orientation. Meanwhile, they listened to the views on current struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants of a number of advanced brigades in learning from Tachai. Following this, they again studied the deeds of Tachai which in the three difficult years around 1961 resisted the capitalist evil wind whipped up by Liu Shao-ch'i. They also re-studied the deeds of Tachai which after being hit by a disastrous flood in 1963 vigorously waged class

struggle, persistently relied on its own efforts, braved the evil wind and angry waves and built the old Tachai into a new Tachai. They recalled how the people of the whole hsien were seriously endangered because a wrong line was carried out by the hsien Party committee at that time. They called to mind the evil results brought by their failure to wage struggle against the erroneous line at that time. They also summed up once again the practice of Hsiyang in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They clearly perceived the fundamental cause underlying such tremendous achievements in these few years and analyzed the nature of the struggle confronting them. Finally, seeing that the poor and lower-middle peasants had put forward the view that they "feared not class struggle but the lack of a stable stand" to the hsien Party committee, the members of the standing committee of the Party committee took the lead in inviting the cadres of Tachai and other advanced brigades occupied with learning from Tachai to join in looking for gaps in the attitude toward this struggle, giving accounts of themselves, dissecting ideas, probing deep into evil consequences, vigorously criticizing the right-deviation manifestations reflected in the hsien Party committee and further understanding the relationship between the transformation of the world outlook and the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At that time, the whole body of standing committee members of the hsien Party committee took the struggle in the past few months as a vivid course of education in basic line for themselves.

In this way, the comrades of the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien unfurled their banner and worked on their own initiative with sharp eyes and greater boldness. The hsien Party committee became a powerful command post for the revolutionary struggle.

With the Line Fixed, Victory Is Achieved

Such an approach by the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien was an exemplary move in taking the lead in opening fire on Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work. It stimulated the rapid development of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work throughout the hsien of Hsiyang.

During revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of the Pehchieh brigade of the Chiehtu commune talked at length about the victory of the people of Hsiyang in 1972 in fighting natural disasters to wrest a bumper harvest. That year, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, full play was given to the superiority of the socialist collective economy. A serious drought was beaten. Grain output in the whole hsien exceeded that in 1966 by 72 percent. The state-set procurement target was overfulfilled. They also made a comparison between the calamity in 1972 and that in 1920. The drought in 1920 lasted only four months but in the whole village of Pehtu, 56 families died of starvation, 120 people had to flee the famine, 90 persons sold their children, and numerous persons became beggars. But in 1970, there was a bumper harvest, the livelihood of everybody was assured, and some contributions were made to the state. Furthermore, vigorous and assiduous efforts were exerted to turn a bad thing

into a good thing and great achievements were scored in water conservation construction.

During revolutionary mass criticism, the Hsiaotungyü brigade of the Wach'iu commune made a comparison between the calamity in 1961 and that in 1972, between the two bad years, between the different results achieved in following two different lines. The drought in 1961 was much less serious than that in 1972. At that time, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the Party branch of this brigade led people astray and drove in reverse gear in the face of difficulties. As a result, capitalism ran rampant. The collective economy was greatly disrupted, and grain output dropped by more than 50 percent. In 1972, the drought struck after the place was seriously hit by hail in 1971. But because the line was correct and we adhered to the socialist orientation and persevered in struggle to insure progress, there is at present no shortage of grain for men and no lack of fodder for animals. Besides, we have also worked vigorously to bring about great changes. Everyone said that this represented the difference between two different lines, with one bringing bitterness and the other bringing sweetness.

In this revolutionary mass criticism, every commune and every brigade in Hsiyang hsien compared the kind of line followed in times of natural disasters and the results obtained before the great proletarian cultural revolution with the conditions of the disaster-stricken Tachai in the past. Every commune and every brigade summed up afresh the achievements scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution from 1967 to 1972 and analyzed the causes of these achievements. Like Tachai, the Hsiaowach'iu brigade of the Wach'iu commune was hit by natural disasters in 1963. At that time, Tachai doggedly adhered to the socialist orientation, firmly believed in the great superiority of the socialist collective economy, and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Besides achieveing the aim of asking for neither relief funds, nor relief grain, nor relief supplies, it also fulfilled the state procurement target, insured the livelihood of the masses and built a new Tachai. On the other hand, the Hsiaowa brigade at that time suffered interference from the erroneous line. Economically it relied on the state. It got ¥9,000 in relief funds and over 80,000 catties of grain and other commodities. Because it did not adhere to the socialist orientation, capitalism ran wild. As a result, in the four years up to 1966, not a new house was built by the collective. Nor was a single machine bought. Production remained at the same level all the time. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Hsiaowach'iu brigade vigorously waged class struggle and criticized the revisionist line. Conditions changed. Without asking the state for a cent, agricultural production showed a big expansion. Total grain output peaked at over 500,000 catties in the past, but in 1971, it exceeded 1,000,000 catties. The brigade also built 13 stone vaults, bought over 20 units of machines and increased the number of large animals to over 50.

The communes and brigades of the whole hsien recalled the past and made comparisons in this way. From November, 1972 to the spring of 1973, everywhere in Hsiyang people were singing the praises of the greatness of

the great proletarian cultural revolution, singing the praises of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, singing the praises of socialism, and baring the dangers of the revisionist line and the crimes of capitalism. Everywhere in Hsiyang was turned into a battlefield for the vigorous criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. During revolutionary mass criticism, people said, "We cannot let drop something precious and pick up again something shameful and disgraceful!"

In the short period of several months this guest of east wind drove away that whiff of evil wind from the sewer. A handful of class enemies who gloated over other people's mishap and were carried away by joy originally thought of availing of this opportunity to jump out to seize the battlefront and drive in reverse gear. Now they were again toppled by the broad masses. They became teachers by negative example in prodding people toward a better study of the Party's basic line.

This was a powerful motive force. The large force engaged in the criticism of Lin Piao set in motion a large force against the drought. Underway were the Shuiyü Reservoir, the Yangchiapo Reservoir and the project for diverting the water of the Chang River into the Sunghsi River. When these three major projects were discussed in the past, many people were overwhelmed by the magnitude of engineering work and the multitude of difficulties involved. Now, with awareness raised, they became bold. They said, "What's all the fuss! Compared with the construction of the Red Flag Canal in Lin hsien, Honan, these projects are nothing." Several hundred projects of communes and brigades also got afoot. Over 11,000 meters of engineering work were involved in the regulation of the Santu Ditch in the Santu commune alone. The number of people in the professional water conservation construction teams in the whole hsien had been continuously on the decline. Now it rose steeply. In the whole hsien, the battle call for "marching forward toward 100,000 mow of irrigated land" had been sounded. The fifth 5-year construction plan lasting up to 1980 had also been formulated. The argument that "there is no water to lay hold of" which had been circulated for so many centuries in this place no longer held water. "'No water to lay hold of' means nothing more than a matter of putting in more efforts than others!" At sowing time in 1973, the drought had assumed such serious proportions that people were left helpless. Some teams had to haul water 15 li away. The distance back and forth was 30 li. A strong laborer could fetch only three loads of water a day. Most of the trucks, tractors, horse carts and flat-carts in the whole hsien used to haul water. Some people said, "To cultivate the fields this way is something never experienced before. Would it work?" But the broad masses were of the view that water had to be carried even though each load involved a round trip of 30 li, because this was a struggle waged by one class against another and one line against another. They said, "We must turn the joy of the enemy into sadness!"

As a result, the line was firmly adhered to and victory was won. In 1973, total grain output in the whole hsien of Hsiyang amounted to 239 million catties. This meant 2,800,000 catties more than the peak year in 1971. The irrigated acreage in the whole hsien was expanded from 18,000 mow in 1971 to 69,000 mow. More important, the cadres and the masses got

tempered through this struggle, and they made great progress ideologically. At present, as the people of Hsiyang recall the happiness brought by these two years of struggle, they feel that this has given everybody an important supplemental lesson on the question of learning from Tachai. This is to say that in learning from Tachai, it is also necessary to learn from the people of Tachai the spirit of going against the tide in the two-line struggle. Only in this way, can we doggedly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the environment of a complicated struggle.

- NCNA Reporter

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TAIWAN

Taiwan-Born Compatriots Attend Meeting in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

the taiwan-born compatriots residing in japan and the united states of america who have come to the motherland to participate in the national selective trials for the seventh asian games, and taiwan natives in peking were invited to a meeting held in the taiwan hall of the great hall of the people here today. the meeting was organized by the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

among those attending were taiwan natives tsai hsiao and lin li-yun, members of the c.p.c. central committee; liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee; taiwan natives in peking su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta and li chun-ching; and leading members of departments concerned chuang hsi-chuan, kung ke-fei, chao kuan-chi and shih lin-feng.

li chin-teh, on behalf of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, expressed warm welcome to the taiwan-born compatriots residing in japan and the u.s. returning to the motherland to take part in the national selective trials, and extended cordial regards to the kinsmen in taiwan province. he said: "at present, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, initiated and led by chairman mao, is developing vigorously throughout the country. the chiang kai-shek clique is doing its utmost to vilify this movement in a vain attempt to deceive the people in taiwan so as to maintain the reactionary rule of the chiang dynasty. however, they will never make it." "taiwan must be liberated, and our motherland must be unified. let us unite to work for an early attainment of this goal", he stated.

speaking at the meeting were also wen chi-yuan, huang teh-ming, tseng po-hsiung and liu yung-kuang, taiwan-born sportsmen residing in japan and the u.s. who have come for the national selective trials.

back to the motherland, they said, they felt everywhere the concern and sentiments of blood relations shown by the government and people for the compatriots of taiwan province. they were greatly inspired by the ever-growing socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland under the leadership of chairman mao. they said that they would relate what they saw in the motherland to taiwan-born compatriots and other overseas chinese after returning to their residing places, and do their share for the patriotic great unity of the whole chinese people and to the sacred cause of the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland.

tsai hsiao and lin li-yun as well as taiwan natives in peking lin sheng-chung, chan chih-hung and li ho-min spoke of the great significance of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the achievements of socialist construction in the motherland. they talked about their work, study and life on the mainland of the motherland, citing their personal experiences. they also expressed deep concern for their compatriots living in taiwan and their determination to liberate taiwan.

also present at the meeting were:

chuang chih-sheng, li jui-tung, lu kun-hua, huang ho-pi, lin shou-mei, huang chi-shih, chang wei-min, tseng wen-hsiung, wang yi-hsiang, chao hsiao-ping, chao tsun-yi, weng shih-fang and ho yu-hsuan, taiwan-born sportsmen residing in japan and the united states of america who have come for the national selective trials for the seventh asian games; and

taiwan natives in peking chen wen-pin, hsu meng-shan, chen ping-chi, tsai tzu-min, chen mu-sen, chen ting-mao, wang pi-yun, chiang chung-kuang, wu ying-fu, wei cheng-ming, cheng yi-tsung, chien fu-hsing, lin szu-ping, wang mao-sheng, li kuo-jen, chen lien-sheng, yang hsiao-ying, lin li-fang, huang chung and wu chung-lien.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Hung-ch'i Journal Commends Northeast China College Students Examination Paper

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

a chemistry examination paper by a first-year student at the talien mercantile marine institute in northeast china is commended in the 1974 no. 5 issue of the journal "red flag".

in his examination paper, chao ping explained the importance of applying the dialectical-materialist law of the unity of opposites to the analysis of the material world. he then used materialist dialectics to sum up what he had gained from his four months' study of chemistry and analysed certain concrete contradictions in this branch of science. he also commented on the teaching material and his teachers' work.

an accompanying editor's note points out that the examination paper, which has some distinctive features, makes a number of important points. the paper was written after changes had been made in the old examination system to allow students to choose their own topics, including comment on what they had gained in study. the paper is one of the achievements in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line on education.

on the recommendation of his army unit, chao ping entered the talien mercantile marine institute in september 1973. he was elected class monitor and deputy secretary of the party branch of the first-year students' group. while studying mathematics, chemistry and other natural science subjects, chao ping linked his study with that of "on contradiction", "dialectics of nature" and other marxist-leninist classics and use dialectical materialism as a guide in analysing and studying problems. one day, comparing notes with fellow students, he said: "students of natural science should also learn to apply dialectics, as chairman mao teaches. this is important, i feel, because it not only helps us to a better understanding of natural science theories but also fosters a dialectical-materialist world outlook."

in 1968, chao ping was placed with an army radar unit. he was quite confident that he would quickly master the techniques involved since he already had had a smattering of mathematics, physics and chemistry in middle school. to his surprise, however, he failed to do so for some time. "in learning anything, technology included," his squad leader advised, "be guided by chairman mao's thinking. learn to analyse contradictions and to be good at grasping the principal ones." the squad leader proceeded to explain to him on the strength of his own experience the ideas in "on contradictions" and "on practice". chao ping began to study chairman mao's works more conscientiously and to link his study with concrete problems. as a result, he found that it took him much less time to master the techniques. moreover, he also made rapid progress in remoulding his world outlook.

in the five years spent in the army, he went through the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and a dozen other marxist-leninist classics, making copious notes. he was also admitted into the chinese communist party while he was in the army.

upon entering college, chao ping was impressed by the excellent state of the revolution in education. during the great proletarian cultural revolution an end had been put to bourgeois intellectuals' domination in schools. he was quick to note, however, that bourgeois prejudices still persisted. in the classrooms, he observed, idealism and metaphysics were not uncommonly passed off as truth. at a meeting held to encourage comment on the teaching, chao ping and other students spoke in support of the

efforts some teachers had made in transforming education and the positive results they had achieved. at the same time the students pointed out problems that still remained. chao ping said: "whether to guide teaching by dialectical materialism or to spread idealism and metaphysics is a question concerning what line to follow, what kind of world outlook to foster and what sort of successors are to be trained." the teachers took notice of these pithy comments.

bearing in mind the obligation of the worker-peasant-soldier students to help run and transform the college in line with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, chao ping deeply concerned himself with the revolution in education. at a class in politics, he suggested that the subject should be taught in close association with the actual class struggle, the two-line struggle in particular. his suggestion was supported by the entire class and approved by the teacher. they formed several groups to carry out investigations on and off campus, and then put forward concrete proposals on how better to carry out the revolution in education. leading members of the institute party committee and the workers' propaganda team stationed there listened attentively to their views and encouraged them to continue making proposals. through mutual help, the whole class completed their first term study assignments with flying colours.

when the first term was drawing to a close towards the end of 1973, the question arose: should an examination be held? the chemistry teacher, wu hsueh-szu, went to the students to get their opinions. after some discussion, they decided to make a change in the old examination system in line with chairman mao's thinking on the revolution in education. instead of the usual question-and-answer examination, the students would choose their own topics in writing about what they had gained from their four months of study.

chao ping found that the study of chemistry had deepened his understanding of the law of the unity of opposites. he made this his topic and wrote his examination paper in less than two hours.

the chemistry teacher and many others were struck by his outstanding work. they concluded that it was a valuable criticism of the bourgeois world outlook in the field of education.

chao ping's examination paper, "my understanding of the law of the unity of opposites in the study of chemistry this term", follows in full:

chairman mao says: "the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe". through studying chemistry this term, i have come to a better understanding of this statement.

the chemistry classes put emphasis on reviewing what we learned at middle school. in the last few years i learned a little about applying materialist dialectics to practical work and i have used this scientific world outlook to analyze problems in chemistry. the review study has thus been no simple repetition but an improvement, with deepened understanding.

chemistry deals with a lot of terms, such as electrons and protons, positive and negative valence, cations and anions, metallic and non-metallic properties, acidity and alkalinity, chemical combination and decomposition, oxidation and reduction, etc. without some knowledge of chemistry or with the study of chemistry from an idealistic or metaphysical viewpoint, we see only the superficial phenomena. or we look at problems in an upside down way, seeing these terms as isolated, stationary or diametrically opposed, without seeing their internal relations, their progress and the possibility of their transformation into one another, unaware of the unity of opposites. thus we would see as separate substances that differ in an immense variety of ways, and be unable to make clear their essence, their internal laws and mutual relations. we would never recognize things in their wholeness. but when we use the dialectical materialist law of the unity of opposites to analyse, we see that between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle and it is this that promotes development and change in things. this enables us to know this complicated material world in a fundamental way.

first, particularity of contradiction decides the particular form of motion of matter.

substances are classified into metals and non-metals. these two classes are not absolutely unrelated; they are internally connected. as their forms of motion in various chemical reactions often differ it can be said they differ qualitatively. it was from the summing up of the experiments (chemical reactions) that man classified substances into different categories right from the beginning. for instance, when sodium or carbon reacts with oxygen, sodium oxide or carbon dioxide is formed. their hydrates form a base, sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), and an acid, carbonic acid. only when man deepened his study of substances was he able to discover that the metallic and non-metallic elements differ in atomic structure. they therefore show particular contradictions that are different from each other in chemical reactions, and their different forms of motion are determined by these particular contradictions.

second, the principal aspect of the principal contradiction decides the nature of things.

it can be seen from the periodic table of elements that there are fewer electrons in the outer orbit of the

atoms in metallic elements, whereas in non-metals there are more. as both are deficient of outer electrons, they reach a relatively stable condition, the former often losing electrons and the latter gaining them. and so, when expressed in valence numbers, the metals are in general of positive valence, and the non-metals in the negative. this shows that the principal aspect of the principal contradiction decides the nature of the substance. but the principal aspect of the contradiction is not stationary and unchangeable. sometimes it is possible for metallic atoms to gain electrons (indicating negative valence) and for non-metallic atoms to lose electrons (indicating positive valence). for example, carbon and silicon of group iv elements sometimes show the valence number as positive four, and sometimes as negative four. sulfur of group vi elements has different valence numbers as positive six, positive four or negative two. from the periodic table it can be seen that the principal and secondary aspects of the contradiction differ with the position of the elements in the table. if the metallic properties increase, the non-metallic properties will gradually decrease, or vice versa. each substance must have a principal contradiction, and there must be a principal aspect in the contradiction. this plays the decisive role in deciding the nature of the substance.

third, external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and external causes become operative through internal causes.

the law of the gradation of properties in a column of the periodic table, for instance, can be viewed from the aforementioned question of metallic and non-metallic properties. such gradation is decided by the periodic changes in the atomic structure of the elements. furthermore, the differences of atomic structure of the elements decide the various other properties of the substances. diamond and graphite, which are both composed of carbon, differ greatly in their physical properties. why? this is determined mainly by the different forms of the inner crystalline structure, the internal condition of the substance.

even more apparent is it that external causes can become operative through internal causes. by applying heat and with the addition of catalysts, the chemical reactions of substances will accelerate. for instance, salts such as potassium chlorate will be decomposed into potassium chloride with the liberation of oxygen through heating and in the presence of manganese dioxide as a catalyst. but the same external causes cannot decompose other, more stable, salts. under the same room temperature sodium and phosphorus will be strongly oxidized when they come into contact with oxygen, whereas iron and copper will oxidize slowly. this clearly shows that internal causes are the decisive factor and that external causes become operative through internal conditions.

fourth, each of the two contradictory aspects depends on the opposite as a prerequisite for its own existence. they exist in unity and under given conditions transform themselves into each other.

in studying oxidation-reduction reaction, we at first considered oxidation as the reaction of oxygen with other elements. after deepening our understanding, we learned that one element gains oxygen while the other loses it; the oxidizing agent is reduced and the reducing agent oxidized; the reaction of oxidation and reduction is interrelated and happens simultaneously. by applying the theory of electronics in interpreting oxidation-reduction reaction we came to understand that the essence of such reaction is the gain and loss of the electrons and the changes of valence numbers. oxidation and reduction are paired contradictions. each depends on the opposite as a prerequisite and exists in the same unity. in chemical reactions, when one side loses electrons, the other must gain; when oxidation occurs, reduction is bound to result. they are opposites, but inter-dependent. they are in contradiction and in unity.

we made an experiment in electroplating zinc. the zinc atom at the anode loses two electrons and forms a zinc ion with the valence number of positive two; at the cathode the positive two zinc ion accepts the two electrons and forms a zinc atom. at this time oxidation takes place at the anode, reduction at the cathode. this clearly demonstrates the unity of opposites.

in short, recognition of the law of the unity of opposites as the fundamental law of the universe comes from the practice of natural science and social science and in turn, serves practice. i have studied little materialist dialectics and not much chemistry, and can hardly apply the scientific world outlook to the study of chemistry. yet it seems i have gained something in this field and deepened my understanding of materialist dialectics. this has in turn promoted my comprehension of chemistry. i think the initial changes in teaching material and classroom lectures in this field are a good beginning. all work in school is aimed at transforming the students' thinking. using materialist dialectics to guide teaching and doing away with the metaphysics in the old form of education is an important component of chairman mao's proletarian line on education. this is a task we have in common.

up to this point, i feel my views are superficial. if there is anything in my paper that is inappropriate, i hope the teachers will point it out to me.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI

East China Hilly Hsien Learns from Tachai

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 17, 1974)

shunchang county in fukien province, east china, has averaged a 15 per cent annual increase in grain production in the past few years by improving boggy land in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. this once-grain-deficient county began to sell a surplus to the state in 1970.

the county has 14,600 hectares of land scattered in 7,000 mountain gullies. short days and low soil temperature kept grain yield between 2.25 and 3 tons per hectare before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution, the cadres and commune peasants criticize the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and denounce them for sabotaging the collective economy and slandering the working people. this has increased the people's awareness of the need to improve farming conditions self-reliantly. cadres and peasants say: "liu shao-chi and lin piao attempted to restore capitalism, and we must follow the example of tachai and build socialism through self-reliance and arduous work." a county-wide mass movement to transform the boggy land ensued. office workers, armymen and students also took part.

leading cadres of the county have stood in the forefront of the battle against nature. chen fu-ko, chairman of the county revolutionary committee, spends eight months a year working at the grassroots. he and the other committee members have been to all the production brigades of the 13 people's communes in the county. they make investigations and sum up and popularize advanced experience in transforming mountains and controlling water. they also work in the fields with the commune members.

led by the brigade party branch secretary, peasants of the chengfang production brigade worked in waist-deep mud in the winter of 1969 and kept on through the next three winters to drain and level all their 73 hectares of low-yield bog in mountain gullies; this made it possible to use farm machinery. the peasants dug 14 kilometres of irrigation canals and completed a score of other water conservancy works. grain output last year was more than treble the 1966 figure, hitting 7.73 tons per hectare.

in the drive to learn from the tachai production brigade, peasants of the junshou brigade all turned out to dig a new river channel, 1,500 metres long, 8 metres

wide and 1.6 metres deep in less than a month, to replace the old river that had often flooded 16 hectares of cropland on the banks. they filled in the old river channel for another four hectares of cropland. grain output last year was 6.75 tons per hectare, 3.75 tons higher than in previous years.

the county has transformed 80 per cent of its low-yield cropland, namely 8,400 hectares, into high-yield land in the past five years. it has built more than 600 small water conservancy works. last year it outstripped the target of six tons of grain per hectare set for areas south of the yangtze river in the national programme for agricultural development.

POWER INDUSTRY

Expansion of Power Industry in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 17, 1974)

northeast china's heilungkiang province overfulfilled power production targets for the first four months of this year, with a 14 per cent increase in output over the same 1973 period.

the province at the end of 1973 had a designed generating capacity 79 per cent bigger than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started. output increased 93 per cent.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line of self-reliance and hard struggle, the province built or extended a great number of thermal power plants and transmission projects after liberation.

during the cultural revolution, workers in the power industry criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. led by the party organizations, power industry departments launched mass drives to speed up the development of the industry. the generating capacity added in 1973 surpassed any previous figure in the province. in building the hsinhua power plant,

workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of those of the taching oilfield, national pace-setter for industry, and installed two big generating units in 19 months.

many plants rely on the masses to transform old equipment and raise output. they also aim at ensuring safe operation and lowering production costs.

workers and cadres of a thermal power plant raised productivity 26 per cent through technical innovations during the cultural revolution. another thermal power plant, which was built more than 30 years ago, continued production without interruption while extending the plant and renovating the equipment. the generating capacity of the plant is five times that in the early post-liberation days.

in line with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the power industry departments have given vigorous support to rural areas in the distribution of power and through technical assistance. compared with 1965, combined generating capacity for counties in the province was 2.3 times as much, and the mileage of transmission lines for agriculture 4.5 times. the amount of electricity used in the countryside grew 4.6-fold.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Hoxha, Shehu's Message of Sympathy to Chairman Mao, Premier Chou on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message on may 14 to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, expressing their sympathy and fraternal feelings of solidarity to the chinese people for the earthquake occurring in the chaotung area in china's yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province, and their sincere condolences for the families of the victims.

full text of the message reads:

peking,

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china;

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china;

dear comrades,

upon learning with sorrow the earthquake occurring in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province on may 11 and the losses caused by it, we, on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the government of the people's republic of albania and in our own name, extend our sympathy and fraternal feelings of solidarity to you and, through you, to the great chinese people, and express our sincere condolences for the families of the victims.

the albanian people who have cemented eternal friendship and militant solidarity with the fraternal chinese people, will share with the chinese people the temporary sorrow caused by the may 11 earthquake.

we are fully convinced that, under the leadership and meticulous care of the glorious communist party of china led by the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people will quickly eliminate all the effects caused by the earthquake with their consistent high revolutionary spirit and win new victories in their work and struggle to push ahead forever the cause of socialism and revolution in china.

enver hoxha,
first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour

mehmet shehu,
chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

tirana
may 14, 1974

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the albanian communications delegation led by llambi leka, vice-minister of communications.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present.

members of the delegation stavri leshica and theohar fundo attended the meeting.

on hand were chinese vice-minister of communications yu mei and leading members of departments concerned han li-ping and chen meng-chi.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Delegation of National United Front and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Arrives in Urumchi to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 17, 1974)

the delegation of the national united front of cambodia (n.u.f.c.) and the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.), after satisfactorily concluding its visits to eight european, african and asian countries, arrived in urumchi, capital of northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region, from syria by special plane this morning. the delegation is headed by khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and its deputy head is ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister. the distinguished guests will continue their official friendly visit to china.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accorded a rousing welcome at the newly-built airport by saifudin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and first political commissar of the sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army, tsao szu-ming, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, and leading members of the regional and urumchi municipal party, government, army units and other fields ismayil aymat, ho lin-chao, pei chou-yu, ziya, wu chu-lun, hsu kuo-hsien, chang chieh-cheng, ahmutung niyatzu, ayimu, lin pin, abdul reyimu, as well as several thousand people of various nationalities.

also present were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who came specially from peking to greet the guests.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, china's northwest border area, is full of vitality everywhere in early summer and the urumchi city is covered with green under the bright sun. to welcome the khmer comrades-in-arms, the local people put up coloured streamers and slogans of welcome trailing from high buildings and over the main streets in the city proper. the urumchi airport flew the national flags of cambodia and china.

delegation leader khieu samphan and deputy leader ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the plane amid enthusiastic applause and the roll of drums and cymbals at 9:50 a.m. saifudin

and tsao szu-ming stepped forward and greeted the guests with warm handshakes.

the distinguished guests then walked round to meet the welcoming crowd which consisted of people of uighur, kazakh, khalkhas, mongolian, hui and han nationalities. the airport suddenly became a scene of jubilation. colourful balloons rose skyward as people waved flowers, multi-coloured streamers and national flags of china and cambodia. although they spoke different tongues, the welcomers were unanimous in hailing the great victory of the heroic cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the success of the cambodian delegation's tour of eight countries in europe, africa and asia. khieu samphan and ieng sary, smiling broadly, kept waving to the crowd in acknowledgement.

when the distinguished guests drove to the city proper, tens of thousands of people of various nationalities lined the streets to welcome the arrival of the cambodian comrades-in-arms.

Cambodian Delegation Honored at Sinkiang Banquet

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 17, 1974)

the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia with deputy prime minister khieu samphan as the head and special adviser ieng sary as the deputy head.

present at the banquet were saifudin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and first political commissar of the sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army; tsao szu-ming, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, and leading members of the regional and urumchi municipal party, government and army organizations.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere was tangible throughout the banquet. saifudin, khieu samphan and ieng sary moved from one table to another and drank toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

on behalf of the regional revolutionary committee, chairman saifudin and his wife ayimu presented distinguished cambodian guests with embroidered caps, uighur style. the banquet hall resounded with warm applause.

later, the distinguished cambodian guests attended a soiree at which artists of various nationalities in sinkiang presented song and dance items.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

President Makarios Leaves Nicosia for China

(NCNA-English Nicosia, May 17, 1974)

president

archbishop makarios of the republic of cyprus left here by plane this morning for an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

the president was accompanied by john christophides, cypriot foreign minister, on his visit.

seeing president makarios off at nicosia international airport were glafcos clerides, president of the house of representatives and acting president of the republic when president makarios is absent, members of the council of ministers, members of the house of representatives and leading members of the armed forces and police.

ho yang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and members of the diplomatic corps here were also present.

President Makarios Arrives in Peking for Official Visit to China at Invitation of Chinese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

his beatitude the president of the republic of cyprus archbishop makarios arrived here by air this evening for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the president is accompanied on the visit by john cl. christophides, minister of foreign affairs, and mrs. christophides; patroclos stavrou, permanent undersecretary of state to the president; and ambassador george pelaghias, chief of protocol.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

premier chou en-lai greeted president makarios and the other distinguished guests from cyprus at the guest house.

peking today was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus. colourful bunting fluttered along the main thoroughfare in the city proper. huge streamers of welcome trailed from tall buildings. the government and people of cyprus have worked for closer unity of the third world. the peoples of china and cyprus have forged a profound friendship in the course of their common struggle.

the welcomers joyously gathered at the airport to greet the distinguished guests from the mediterranean. they wished president makarios' visit to china a complete success and hoped that the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be constantly developed.

a grand ceremony of welcome was arranged at the airport which flew the national flags of china and cyprus. the band played the national anthems of cyprus and china. president makarios, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men from the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. he then went round to meet the crowd amidst the playing of drums and gongs. youngsters performed dances. the airport was a scene of jubilation. president makarios waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

among the welcomers at the airport were:

standing committee members of the national people's congress hu chueh-wen and mao yi-sheng;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hsiao ching-kuang, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen chieh, li ke, liu jang-teng, hsu pin-chou, hsieh hsin-ho, liang chang-wu, huang shu-tse, tao chi, li shih-an, li ching-chuan, miao hai-ling, li che-fu, hsu han-ping and yang chi, and chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu.

members of the diplomatic corps here were also present.

Cyprus--Gem in the Mediterranean

(NCNA-English Nicosia, May 16, 1974)

the island of cyprus, a gem set in the blue expanses of the mediterranean, is as picturesque as it is productive. between the wooded mountains -- troodos in the south and kyrenia in the north -- the plains unroll like a sea of green, with wheat and barley now in vigorous growth, and the fields interspersed with heavily-scented citrus groves. in the hilly areas are olive palms, banana plantations and vineyards. this is the republic of cyprus which 14 years ago shook off colonial domination and gained national independence.

your correspondent was struck by the efforts made by the heroic cypriot people in their struggle to win independence and develop their national economy.

"take up arms, slaves exclamation"

cyprus commands the important sea route to europe, asia and africa. it is some 40 to 60 miles from the asian mainland and 150 miles from the nile delta. rich in mineral resources, cyprus has a history of over three thousand years in copper mining. it was reduced to a colony after it was occupied by britain in 1878.

from 1955 to 1959 the cypriot people waged an armed struggle for independence. towering over nicosia is the statue of an independence fighter, with rifle in hand, chin up and gazing into the distance, symbolic of the determination of the cypriot people and their confidence in their future. in the national independence museum, exhibits tell of the crimes of colonial domination and sing praises to the people's victory.

veteran independence fighter chr. papachrysostomou, director of the museum, showed your correspondent round

the exhibition. halting before the gallows and photographs of arrests, he said, "to suppress the people's struggle for independence, the colonialists set up five concentration camps on the island. over 4,000 people were put behind barbed wire at one time or another from among a population at that time of three to four hundred thousand. many independence fighters, some in their teens, were sent to the gallows. in nicosia central prison alone, nine independence fighters were hanged in the year 1956-1957."

however, the people's resistance was not to be crushed. despite colonialist brutality, the people were not cowed. on the contrary, more and more people joined the ranks of the fighters. painted on the walls in huge letters appeared the slogan "take up arms, slaves exclamation" striking panic in the hearts of the colonialist rulers. the independence forces struck at the enemy with sub-machineguns and home-made mines, and the sound of firing and explosions reverberated from the troodos mountain region to the northernmost tip of the island.

independence fighter kyriakos matisis is a symbol of the heroism of the people's struggle. during an engagement he and his comrades were surrounded by colonial troops. matisis told his comrades to make for safety while he covered their escape, confronting more than 40 enemy troops single-handed. greatly outnumbered, he died a hero's death, fulfilling his noble pledge: "a beautiful death is usually the noblest action in life."

in the pitsilia area, commander of the independence forces gregoris afxentiou and his comrades had set up a secret workshop to manufacture mines and weapons. upon detecting their hideout, the colonial authorities sent out 5,000 troops to round him up. for more than 11 hours, he fought the enemy single-handed. using helicopters, the colonial troops poured gasolene onto afxentiou's place of concealment. the 28 year old commander was burned to death, another among numberless heroes of the independence struggle. personal articles used by matisis and afxentiou are now kept in the museum, where visitors draw strength from the record of the martyrs' heroic exploits.

the heroic cypriot people at long last won national independence and in august 1960 the republic of cyprus was proclaimed.

since then, the cypriot people have continued to oppose imperialism and waged a courageous struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty. in the 1960's in opposition to the u.s. participation in the armed intervention in cyprus, people held numerous mass rallies. the daily intensifying contention of the two superpowers in the mediterranean in recent years has further aroused uneasiness among the cypriot people.

developing the national economy

after winning political independence, the cypriot people were put to a new test: could they heal the wounds left by long colonial domination? could they develop their economy rapidly? the oldtime colonialists maliciously asserted that the people of cyprus would be unable to cope with their economic difficulties. to this, president makarios made the powerful reply: "facts prove that what we have accomplished in the past ten years is far more than was done in all the eighty years of british colonial rule."

a cypriot friend told this correspondent, "take agriculture as an example. agricultural development was slow during colonial domination, and in the ten years from 1950 to 1960, the output value of agricultural production only increased 30 per cent. after independence, it increased 97.8 per cent with a rate of growth three times higher than in the previous decade." the difference in result in the same space of time and under the same natural conditions is vast. this eloquently shows that after shaking off colonial domination the developing countries have undreamed of potentials.

cyprus is in the dry mediterranean climate area. the average annual rainfall is only 490 mm., most of it falling in the period from november to march. this is unfavourable to agriculture, and to develop production the people have worked hard. since independence, they have built 20 regulating and storage dams and utilized underground water, increasing the irrigated area to 37,600 hectares from 25,800 hectares in 1960. increases in the output of food and other crops has also been helped by the gradual introduction of the wider use of machines and chemical fertilizers. compared with 1961, the output of food crops in 1972 had increased 89 per cent, potatoes, 129 per cent, grapes 50 per cent and tangerines, grapefruits and lemon one hundred per cent or more.

the hilly areas of cyprus are excellent natural pastures. but under colonial rule there was hardly any development of animal husbandry to speak of, after independence, the cypriot people also made a great effort to increase livestock production.

in 1972, compared with the first days of independence, the stock of pigs increased 3.7 times and of goats 1.5 times, and poultry also increased greatly. cyprus is now self-sufficient in pork, poultry and eggs.

before independence, cyprus had few processing factories outside the mining industries of copper, iron pyrites and asbestos. but in the ten years from 1962 to 1971 some 150 industrial units went into production, the production value of factories in the processing industry in 1973 was three times that of 1961. in 1972, an oil refinery with a yearly capacity to treat 600,000 tons of crude

oil was built in the larnaca area in the southern part of the country. now eighty per cent of the petrol used on the island can be locally produced.

great development is also shown in the country's electricity industry, which has a generating capacity of 204,000 kolowatts, almost three times the 1960 figure of 7,000 kilowatts.

since independence, the cypriot government has continuously taken measures to rid the country of foreign economic control and influence. in 1963, it set up its own national bank, "the cyprus bank", and issued its own currency, the cyprus pound, and so is no longer tied to use of pound sterling as under colonial rule. in june 1972, the cypriot government took measures to control foreign capital, stipulating that foreign capital investments in cyprus must have government approval; foreign investment in some fields was prohibited outright. as to the enterprises operated by foreign capital before independence, cypriot capital participation is gradually being increased and is striving for control of more than half the total investment.

profound friendship between cypriot and chinese people

both china and cyprus are developing countries and belong to the third world. the chinese people support the cypriot people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism in defence of their independence and sovereignty. although separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, the two countries are closely linked together by friendship.

in december 1971, the two countries signed the communique on establishing diplomatic relations, opening a new page in the annals of friendship between the two countries. in the last two years, friendly exchanges have increased. from february 23 to march 7 last year, the peking acrobatic troupe of china toured nicosia, limassol, famagusta and other cities and its performances were warmly welcomed by the cypriot people. president makarios received all members of the troupe, praising the visit for its contribution to the development of friendship between the two countries. the troupe's visit was followed by a visit of the chinese table tennis team, which was also received by the president. even today, people still talk enthusiastically about and recall the friendship cemented during the visits.

late last august the chinese pavilion at the 19th cyprus international fair in nicosia was opened to the public. it was the first time china had participated in the fair, where the warm friendship between the people of cyprus and china was once again affirmed. in one month, the chinese pavilion was visited by 200,000 people, some coming from other cities and rural areas. some visited the pavilion seven or eight times. to visit the chinese pavilion,

some visitors said, was not only to enjoy the excellent exhibition, but to realize the people's eagerness to understand china.

at the same time, cypriot delegations made visits to china. last september, cypriot minister of commerce and industry michael g. colokassides visited china as an invited guest and on behalf of his government signed a trade and payment agreement with china, further developing economic relations and co-operation between the two countries. in 1972 and 1973, the cypriot government sent table tennis teams to watch the first asian table tennis championships and take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. not long ago, a medical delegation paid a visit to china. as one cypriot friend said: the two countries are closer today than ever before. development of modern transportation facilities has shortened the distance between the two countries. but more important is that we share a common history of suffering from imperialist exploitation and aggression and cherish the same aspirations of maintaining national independence and developing national economy.

now, bringing with him the friendship of the cypriot people, president makarios is paying an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, the friendship between cyprus and china is certain to blossom and flourish.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, met and had a friendly conversation today with the diet member friendship delegation of the aichi prefecture local governments with toyohiko muzuhira as its leader and tetsujiro matsuno as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, lu peng-fei and chin su-cheng.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 14. it visited kwangchow, shanghai and tientsin earlier.

Japanese Kyoto Friendship Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 17, 1974)

the visiting japanese kyoto friendship delegation headed by mayor motoki funahashi left here for home today.

hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, accompanied the guests to shumchun.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from peking yesterday. in the evening the japanese friends were honoured at a banquet given by lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

during its stay here, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926.

Japanese Newspapers Hail Signing of Japan-China Aviation Transport Agreement

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 17, 1974)

japanese newspapers welcome the adoption of the japan-china aviation transport agreement by the japanese diet and condemn a handful of the japanese extreme rightists for their anti-china activities.

in an editorial today entitled "march forward on the basis of consolidating the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china exclamation" "nippon keizai shimbun" says: "people hope that after the opening of the air line between japan and china, exchanges in political, economic, cultural and other broad spheres between the two countries will become more vigorous and will have a good effect on the entire asian and pacific areas."

"since the official signing of the japan-china trade agreement on january 5, 1974," it adds, "foreign minister masayoshi ohira has made energetic effort for the signing of the aviation transport agreement at an earlier date because he is aware of the significance and development of the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china."

condemning the anti-china activities of a handful of extreme rightists in the japanese liberal democratic

party, the editorial points out that a handful of extreme rightists of "seirankai" and the "dietmen society on japan-china relation" in the liberal democratic party tried to "turn back the wheel of history" by hindering the adoption of the japan-china aviation transport agreement. this is "impermissible", it observes.

an editorial in yesterday's "asahi shimbun" says that the adoption of the japan-china aviation transport agreement by the japanese house of councillors and house of representatives shows that the signing of the agreement "enjoys the support of an absolute majority of the people". it stresses, "like the existing trade agreement between the two countries, the signing of the japan-china aviation transport agreement will further consolidate the foundations of japan-china relations."

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung and Premier Kim Il Send China Message of Sympathy on Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim il, premier of the d.p.r.k. administration council, sent a message of sympathy on may 14 to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai to express deep sympathy and compassion for the people in the earthquake-affected areas of yunnan and szechwan provinces, china.

the full message reads:

peking

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the
communist party of china

comrade tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

upon hearing the unhappy news that a strong earthquake occurred on may 11 and 12 in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in neighbouring szechwan province, china, which caused damage to houses and losses in lives and livestock, we express deep sympathy and compassion for you and, through you, for the people in the affected areas.

we firmly believe that under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china the people in the affected areas will clear away the damage caused by the earthquake at the earliest possible date by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle with the active support and encouragement of the entire chinese people and will lead a stabilized life.

kim il sung
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea
president of the
democratic people's republic of korea

kim il
premier of the administration council of the
democratic people's republic of korea

may 14, 1974 pyongyang

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

President Daddah Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Southwest China Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania in a message to premier chou en-lai on may 15 expressed sincerest sympathies to the chinese people, party and government on the earthquake which occurred in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china

peking

shocked to learn that an earthquake recently occurred in yunnan and szechwan provinces of the people's republic

of china. i, on behalf of the mauritanian people and their party and government, express our sincerest sympathies to your excellency, to the chinese people, their party and government.

with the highest fraternal consideration.

moktar ould daddah,
president of the islamic republic of mauritania

nouakchott, may 15, 1974

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

alvaro echeverria, son of the president of mexico luis echeverria alvarez, and his wife and party left here today to tour southern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Government Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

the government shipping delegation of the kingdom of norway led by tore boegh, deputy director of the political and commerce department of the foreign ministry, left here today to tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

the delegation negotiated with the chinese ministry of communications on a shipping agreement between china and norway and took time out to see sights in peking.

the guests were seen off at the airport by deputy director of the water transportation bureau of the ministry of communications tung hua-min, as well as norwegian ambassador to china per ravne.

vice-minister of communications yu mei met and feted the delegation. ambassador per ravne also gave a banquet on the occasion of the visit of the delegation. yu mei and others attended.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Tennis Team Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

the tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening to welcome the pakistan tennis team led by mohammad farooq, honorary secretary of the pakistan lawn tennis association.

present on the occasion were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and tu hao-jan, leading member of the chinese tennis association, as well as naseem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking.

tu hao-jan and mohammad farooq spoke at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they acclaimed the continuous development of sports exchanges between china and pakistan and the ever strengthening of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the pakistan tennis team flew in here yesterday.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Premier Manescu's Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

manea manescu, premier of the government of the socialist republic of romania, sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing his deepest sympathy upon hearing the earthquake in the chaotung area in china's yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province and his sincere condolences for the families of the earthquake victims.

full text of the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china,

shocked to learn the strong earthquake occurring in the chaotung area and the liangshan autonomous chou on may 11 and 12, 1974, which caused both life and material losses.

on behalf of the government of the socialist republic of romania and in my own name, i extend deepest sympathy and express sincere condolences for the families of the victims.

manea manescu,

premier of the government of
the socialist republic of romania

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Senghor in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 17, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor and the other distinguished guests from senegal visited an exhibition and a museum here today and were warmly received. they were accompanied by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu.

when the distinguished guests arrived at the shanghai industrial exhibition, they were greeted by a crowd of people who waved the national flags of china and senegal and bouquets and shouted slogans of welcome. president senghor viewed precision machine tools, motor vehicles, farm machinery

and products of the light and textile industries, which the shanghai workers produced in recent years in the spirit of independence, initiative and self-reliance. president senghor said that the exhibition was very beneficial to the visitors. he also expressed his joy over china's industrial achievements.

this morning, the distinguished senegalese guests saw the glazed pottery and porcelain and bronze articles on display at the shanghai museum. they also appreciated the ancient paintings and handicraft works collected by the museum. president senghor commented that these cultural relics were well preserved during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

president and madame senghor attended an evening performance of the revolutionary modern ballet "the white-haired girl". after the performance the president and madame senghor, in the company of ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, went on stage to express their thanks to the dancers with cordial handshakes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, and his wife ho ping also accompanied the distinguished guests on their visits today.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of the republic of sri lanka, and l.w. madugalle, secretary of the ministry of parliamentary affairs and sports, left here for shanghai by air today after concluding their friendly visit to peking.

present at the airport to see the guests off were chao cheng-hung, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, kuo lien-kang, leading member of a department concerned, as well as sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and officials of the sri lanka embassy here.

during their stay in peking, the sri lanka friends visited the peking physical culture institute, the peking spare-time sports school, the great hall of the people, the capital indoor stadium, the peking workers stadium and indoor stadium and scenic spots.

the sri lanka minister gave a banquet yesterday evening. attending were chao cheng-hung as well as ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wei ming, leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports committee.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Tanzanian Banking Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the banking delegation of tanzania led by c.m. nyirabu, governor of the bank of tanzania.

present on the occasion was tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura.

attending the meeting were members of the delegation p.a. magani, k.a. malima, saidi kassim, d.t.s. ballali and j.l. buberwa.

on hand were chen hsi-yu, president, and chiao pei-hsin and fang kao, vice-presidents, of the people's bank of china, and leading members of departments concerned shang ming and li heng.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Delegation of American Governors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with the delegation of american governors with daniel j. evans, governor of washington, as its head, and calvin rampton, governor of utah, as its deputy head.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 15 at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the host organization, gave a banquet in honour of the american guests yesterday evening.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan and Yunnan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on may 14 expressing heartfelt sympathy with the people in the earthquake afflicted areas of chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province, china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

on learning of the strong earthquake in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the neighbouring area of szechwan province on may 11, 1974, on behalf of the viet nam worker's party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, i convey to you, and through you to the people of the disaster areas my heartfelt sympathy.

pham van dong
premier of the government of the
democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi, may 14, 1974

President Huynh Tan Phat Sends Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in China's Szechwan and Yunnan Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on may 14, expressing heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the victims in the earthquake afflicted areas of chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province, china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking,

his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

on learning of the strong earthquake which caused losses in lives and property to the people in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan autonomous chou in szechwan province, china, on behalf of the people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam, i convey to you and through you to the victims' families my heartfelt sympathy.

i wish that the people in the affected areas may promptly overcome difficulties and stabilize their life.

huynh tan phat
president of the provisional revolutionary
government of the republic of south viet nam

south viet nam, may 14, 1974

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Consultative Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1974)

the delegation of the consultative assembly of the yemen arab republic led by speaker abdulla ben hussein al ahmar left here for home by air today via kwangchow. the delegation arrived in peking yesterday after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

in another exciting women's match, yukie ozeki of japan came from behind to defeat yu chin-chia of china. fast-attacking yu chin-chia won the first two sets, but ozeki played steadily to win the next three sets and drew applause for her sportsmanship.

in the men's event, china's young player li peng defeated jo yong ho of korea 3:1 in the first round and tokio tasaka of japan 3:2 in the second round. with greater experience in international competition, tokio tasaka continued to play all-out attacking table tennis although he was two sets behind. in the fifth set, he led li peng by a narrow margin until the latter caught up at 19-19. they deuced the set at 20-20 and 21-21. li peng won the next two points for the set and match amid applause.

players from the five countries regarded the keen contest as an opportunity to learn from one another, make common progress, and promote the unity and friendship among them. they played conscientiously, and chatted with each other cordially after their matches. the stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

the second round of the men's singles will be continued and the third round in both the men's and women's matches started tomorrow afternoon.

in the third round of the women's singles event, yukie ozeki of japan meets ann christine hellman of sweden, pak yong sun of korea meets cheng huai-ying of china, sachiko yokota of japan meets chang li of china, and erzebet palatinus of yugoslavia meets hu yu-lan of china.

in the second and third rounds of the men's singles event, stellan bengtsson of sweden meets li chen-shih of china, gong jae gyu of korea meets mitsuru kono of japan, yun chol of korea meets hsu shao-fa of china, dragutin surbek of yugoslavia meets toshiaki furukawa of japan, kjell johansson of sweden meets li peng of china, and anton stipancic of yugoslavia meets hsi en-ting of china.

the finals in the singles events will be played tomorrow evening.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "DIGNITY OF TEACHERS AND PRINCIPLES"

"Dignity of Teachers and Principles" Is for Serving "To Subdue One's Self and Return to Propriety"

by

the mass criticism unit of Liaoning Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 17, 1974)

Confucius' "dignity of teachers and principles" was an important part of his reactionary educational thought directly serving his reactionary political program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." For more than 2,000 years, the reactionaries had vigorously advocated and tried their utmost to uphold the "dignity of teachers and principles." For the sake of turning education into their tool for restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were also frenzied advocates for "dignity of teachers and principles." In the course of making deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the use of this telescope and microscope of Marxism to find out what kind of trash is the "dignity of teachers and principles" and to criticize and eliminate its influence is most essential.

Honoring Teachers for the Sake of Honoring the Doctrine of "Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety"

In class society, education is a tool of class struggle "belonging to a specific class and geared to a specific political line." In the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, with the slavery system making sharp changes toward the feudal system, Confucius who represented the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline was panic-stricken when confronted by the situation characterized by "the collapse of propriety and the ruin of music." "Holding on even to death in order to perfect the way," he spent his whole life to run around and appeal for the restoration of the slavery system of

Western Chou. He took education as a battle front for carrying out counter-revolutionary restoration activities, recruited a broad range of disciples, and passed on to them the doctrine of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." The doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" was cast forth in company with Confucius' educational activities.

What is "dignity of teachers and principles"?

"Hsüeh Chi" in the Book of Rites which is one of the classics representing Confucian thought sums it up briefly: "In way of learning, the difficulty lies with severe teachers. The teachers must be severe before the principles are honored, and the principles must be honored before learning is revered by the people." Here, "severe teacher" or "severity of teacher" is used to indicate that the students must in thought and action absolutely respect and follow the "principles" transmitted by their teachers. People were coerced into learning them reverently so that the object of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" or restoring the slavery system of Western Chou could be attained.

For the purpose of establishing the dignity of the doctrine of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" which he advocated, Confucius used his concept of heavenly mandate as the theoretical basis for pushing the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles." The Book of History said, "The Heaven blesses the lowly people by giving them their sovereign and teacher." Since the teacher was installed by Heaven to do work for Heaven, he was on the same footing as the sovereign. Confucius also made use of theological idealism to disguise himself as a sage "endowed with virtue by heaven." His disciple played him up saying that he was made a sage by Heaven. ("Certainly Heaven has endowed him unlimitedly. He is about a sage."--"Tzu Han" in Confucian Analects) Since the teacher was ordained by Heaven, the student could only obey his orders. For the sake of making his students respect and obey him, Confucius also described the relationship between the teacher and the student as the relationship between the ruler and his subject like that between the prince and the minister, between the father and the son. There should also be social rank and degree of respectability, and in front of the teacher, the student could only behave himself and was not permitted to "go beyond propriety and rules." This showed that the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" advocated by Confucius was in accord with his reactionary political view based on the "rectification of names"--"let the prince be prince, the minister be minister, the father be father and the son be son," and was the embodiment of the caste concept of the slave-owning society in education.

In what the old society called "Heaven, earth, sovereign, parents and teacher," the teacher had been raised to a position that required people to kneel down and kowtow before him. This had its origin in Confucius. Confucius was the first one to promote the "dignity of teachers and principles." Look, when Tsai Yü got tired with the doctrine of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," fell asleep in broad daylight, and thus offended the dignity of Confucius, he was accordingly reproved as "rotten wood that cannot be carved and a wall of dirty earth that will not receive the trowel."

When Jan Ch'iu stood on the side of the newly emerging feudal forces and helped the Chi family to reform the land taxation system, he defied the reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Confucius wanted to expel him from his school ("Ch'iu is no disciple of mine") and incited other students "to beat the drum and assail him." Because Fan Ch'ih "asked to be taught farming" which was not in line with the reactionary educational policy of "one excelling in scholarship should become an official," he was denounced as a "small man." After Confucius killed reformist Shao Cheng Mao, Tzu Kung questioned him, "Shao Cheng Mao is a man of repute in the State of Lu. Why have you chosen to kill him first soon after your coming to power?" Hearing this, Confucius was enraged. He immediately ordered Tzu Kung to leave and said, "This is beyond you." (Wang Ch'ung's "Lun Heng: Chiang Jui") When Confucius taught his students the ways of the slave-owner class to practice exploitation and oppression, he tolerated no skepticism, negligence or violation. Otherwise the students would promptly be rebuked, abused and assailed. Confucius' "way of teaching" was a dictatorial way of repressing any dissension voiced by the students. He displayed the style of the bully and was a simon-pure reactionary educational tyrant.

For the sake of realizing the reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," Confucius also "gathered together his disciples to form a faction" through the "dignity of teachers and principles." Yen Hui was as reverent and docile to Confucius as the son was to his father. ("Yen Hui was as submissive to Confucius as Tseng Ts'an was to his father"--"Meng Hsia Chi" in Spring and Autumn Annals of the Lü House) He listened to what Confucius taught and gave credence to everything Confucius said. He was cited as an example in "making no objection as if he were stupid." Under Confucius "patient and proper guidance," some of his students praised him to the skies saying, "Confucius is the sun or moon." ("Tzu Chang" in Confucian Analects) "Our Master cannot be attained to, just in the same way as the heavens cannot be gone up to by the steps of a stair." (Ibid.) The teacher and his disciples glorified each other in this way to form a reactionary political group for carrying out hush-hush activities in "returning to propriety."

When Confucius was Minister of Crimes in the State of Lu, he availed of the opportunity to plant his disciples either as officials at the basic level or as envoys to other states in an attempt to exercise over-all control of political power and to restore the slavery system in the State of Lu. After his death, "his 70 disciples scattered and went to different feudal states to serve in capacities ranging from teachers of ministers at the higher echelons to friends and teachers of high and petty officials at the lower echelons." ("Biography of the Confucian School" in History of Han) They went on to push his doctrine of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." However, this frightening signboard of "dignity of teachers and principles" was unable to help Confucius turn back the wheel of history. Confucius finally had to wail, "My ways have come to their end" and he went to see his Duke Chou.

The Attitude Toward "Dignity of Teachers and Principles" Reflects the Struggle Between Those Honoring and Opposing Confucius

For more than 2,000 years, there has all along been an acute struggle on the question of whether to uphold or oppose the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles." This struggle is closely related to the struggle between those opposing and honoring Confucius, between progress and retrogression, between reform and restoration of the old order, between revolution and counter-revolution.

Toward the end of the period of Warring States, with the slave-owner class ever on the decline and the feudal landlord class gradually coming to the fore, the Confucian doctrine suffered one defeat after another in the face of the Legalist school and the "dignity of teachers and principles" also went from bad to worse. Under such circumstances, Lü Pu-wei, the representative of the reactionary slave-owner class jumped forward. For the sake of restoring the slavery system, he recruited a number of Confucian scholars to write books and establish theories. One year before Ch'in Shih Huang came to power, the Spring and Autumn Annals of the Lü House for glorifying various schools of thought--actually the Confucian school--was cast forth. In the chapters entitled "Honoring the Teachers" and "Urging Hard Study," Lü Pu-wei frenziedly acclaimed the "dignity of teachers and principles." He glorified the past and denounced the present saying, "None of the ten sages and six men of virtue did not honor the teachers. Now those who are not as distinguished as the emperor and as wise as the sages have actually not respected the teachers." He abused the newly emerging landlord class for not honoring the teachers and their teachings. He unfurled the banner of "rapid learning through honoring teachers" and nonsensically said that even the emperor, the princes and the dukes could not be irreverent to their teachers. He frankly confessed that the object of "honoring the teachers" lay in the "propagation of principles," which was for firmly establishing the dominant position of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He attempted to make Ch'in Shih Huang, who was about to come to the throne, heed his counsel so that the dominant position of the Legalist thought in the State of Ch'in could be abolished, the rule of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius could be established and the slavery system could be restored. But Ch'in Shih Huang who was an expert in "laying more stress on the present than on the past" firmly adhered to the Legalist thought and the progressive line of reform. He firmly hit back at the adverse current for restoration whipped up by Lü Pu-wei. In the year 237 B.C. he dismissed Lü Pu-wei from office.

Following the transformation of the landlord class from the progressive into the reactionary and from a real tiger into the paper tiger, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which were originally the ideological weapon of the slave-owner class were gradually utilized by the feudal rulers. After this signboard of "dignity of teachers and principles" was given a new coat of paint, it was hung out once again.

Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, as Tung Chung-shu called for "banning diverse schools of thought and honoring Confucian teachings alone," he also put forward the slogan of "honoring the teachers and their teachings." He called for appointing those of "high moral concepts and prudent conduct" as teachers ("Jade Cup" in Ch'un-ch'iu Fan-lu) so as to get rid of "alien teachings," ban "heresies" and bring up the "bright and capable." Obviously,what Tung Chung-shu called honoring the teachers was but a means to achieve the object of giving weight to the principles. He wanted to make use of the teacher as a tool to firmly establish the "Confucian teachings" that had been reformed as the orthodox thought of the feudal ruling class so as to uphold the rule of the landlord class.

In his book Lun Heng, the materialist Wang Ch'ung who came from among the common people criticized point by point Tung Chung-shu's fallacies. He directed the spearhead straight at Confucius, the founding father of the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles," and opposed the worship of Confucius as an idol. He criticized the Confucian scholars of that time for their "fondness of giving credence to their teachers and affirming ancient things." He asked, "In what way is the verification of right and wrong or the censure of Confucius detrimental to righteousness?" "In what way is the attack of Confucius' teaching unreasonable?" Confucius who had been played up by Tung Chung-shu as the supreme paragon of teachers was thus hit a hard blow in the head by Wang Ch'ung.

During the long feudal society in China, the more serious was the decline of its reactionary rule, the more would the landlord class use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to uphold its own rule and the more vigorous would it publicize and defend the "teachers and principles."

In his article "On Teacher," Han Yü of the conservative school who represented the interests of the big landlord class in the T'ang Dynasty cried in alarm, "The teachings and principles have for a long time not been transmitted!" He declared that "the role of the teacher is to transmit principles, receive the cause and remove doubts." What Han Yü called "transmitting principles" and "receiving the cause" means not only the propagation of knowledge and learning as explained by some people in the past, but has a clearcut political content. "Transmitting principles" means transmitting the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and "receiving the cause" means receiving the great cause of the rule of the feudal landlord class. Han Yü clearly stated, "Principles are preserved through the teachers."

By the Sung Dynasty, the representative of the reactionary Confucian school Chu Hsi went a step further by looking upon the honoring of teachers as a fundamental way to administer the government and pacify the empire. ("Loving one's parents, respecting one's seniors, honoring one's teachers and favoring one's friends are fundamental ways for the practice of self-cultivation, the regulation of family, the administration of government and the pacification of the empire." -- "Inscription for a Primary School" in Collected Works of Chu Hsi) His object was to ask the teachers to transmit the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as developed by him in the Szu Shu Chi Chu for saving the crumbling feudal society.

For the sake of upholding this "foundation," the reactionary rulers did not hesitate to set in motion the state apparatus for coercing people into honoring their teachers and "obeying the principles." Those who refused to "abide by the principles" would be considered to be rebellious, and they would be sent to court for punishment and even might be beheaded. However, there were bound to be defenders of the old order as well as reformers, and there would also be champions for as well as opponents to the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles." This is the dialectics of history.

Wang An-shih who was deviated to the Legalist school and was described by Lenin as "the Chinese reformer in the 11th century" carried out a new form of government for the purpose of realizing his own reform proposals. As he criticized the reactionary thought of the Confucian school, he also attacked at the same time ancient theory of "dignity of teachers and principles." He was of the view that "criticisms can be ignored" and advocated that one should not blindly follow but should adopt a critical attitude toward what Confucius and Mencius called the words of the "sages." He pointed out that by adopting such harsh punishments as imprisonment, capital punishment, banishment, etc., to coerce people into honoring their teachers and obeying the principles, the reactionary rulers were "imposing the principles on the people." ("Yüan Chiao" in Lin Ch'uan Wen Chi) He bared that the object of the reactionary rulers in promoting the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" was to impose the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the people.

Chairman Mao said, "Under the condition that there are still classes, the number of doctrines will be commensurate to the number of classes, and there are even different doctrines for different factions in the same class." In past ages, some Legalists and representative figures inclined toward the Legalist school had criticized to varying extents the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles," but their criticisms were not thorough due to the limitations of their classes or times. In sharp contrast with them was Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, the leader of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasant revolution. For the sake of overthrowing feudal autocracy, he displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit by declaring war on Confucian teachings, the spiritual prop of feudal rule. He destroyed the tablet of "Confucius, the greatest sage and ancient teacher of great accomplishment" in the village school where he taught, and named Confucius who had been honored by the reactionary rulers of all ages as the "paragon of all ages" as an "evil good." He declared that all evils in the world emerged from "the books fraught with mistakes used by Confucius to teach people." He thus dealt an unprecedented heavy blow to Confucian teachings and the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles."

The May 4 Movement which marked the beginning of the new democratic revolution put forward the revolutionary slogan of "Down with the Confucian school." Following this, the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" was so buffeted that it was in a tottering state. After the tyrant and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek came to power, he honored on the one hand Confucius as "the teacher of benevolence and righteousness and the paragon of

principles of human relationships for all ages," but cursed on the other hand the people's revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party for "not practicing filial piety toward one's parents and showing no respect to one's teacher." The doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" again became fashionable to meet the need of feudal-comprador-fascist rule.

The great revolutionary and thinker Lu Hsün opposed the worship of Confucius and the reading of the classics, and he mercilessly exposed and criticized the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" saying, "The ancient teachers were really too highly placed, and I have an antipathy to them. I feel that there is no harm to rebel against such preposterous teachers." ("Letter to Ts'ao Chü-jen" dated June 18, 1933)

The facts show that as an obdurate old traditional concept, the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" has its historical and class origin. There was hidden behind the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" publicized by the reactionary rulers of past ages their sinister object in coercing people into worshipping Confucian teachings so as to uphold their own rule. In order to make revolution and forge ahead, we must fight against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and declare war on the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles."

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao Advocated the Doctrine of "Dignity of Teachers and Principles" for the Purpose of Restoring Capitalism

For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and swindlers of their kind, like all reactionaries in history, stepped into the shoes of Confucius. They carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and advocated the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" for the purpose of repressing the students into honoring their ways to restore capitalism.

After the liberation of the whole country, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his company wildly publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and clamored that students should "obey their teachers be they right or wrong." Under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the school exercised bourgeois control, restraint and pressure over the students and even looked upon them as enemies. The school was under the uncontested control of bourgeois intellectuals, and the revolutionary teachers and students who dared to oppose the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" and to wage struggle against the revisionist line in education were ruthlessly repressed and attacked. In one word, the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" became an important weapon for Liu Shao-ch'i and company to carry out the revisionist line in education.

After Chairman Mao personally launched and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class and its most reliable ally--the poor and lower-middle peasants--mounted the political stage of the superstructure to practice struggle, criticism and transformation, and they

began to transform fundamentally the phenomenon of the domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals. Under the leadership of the working class, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education with this sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. The doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles" has thus been shattered. With the revolutionary youth and teen-age youth vigorously carrying forward the spirit of going against the tide, a brand-new teacher-student relationship of the proletariat has gradually been established, and a vigorous and lively scene has emerged in the revolution in education.

However, as was pointed out by Lenin, "Each victory of the oppressed class would lead to a new endeavor by the oppressor to resist and topple the political power of the oppressed class." Representing the desires of a handful of class enemies for restoration, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique totally negated the great proletarian cultural revolution. They maliciously cursed the socialist new things, and repudiated the historical fact of the exercise of dictatorship by the bourgeoisie over the proletariat on the educational front for seventeen years prior to the great cultural revolution. They even cried "Long live the teachers" and picked up once again this tattered banner of "dignity of teachers and principles" to serve their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In advocating the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles," Lin Piao and company actually wanted to place once again the school under the domination of bourgeois intellectuals and to make use of the educational battlefront to realize the criminal object of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" or restoring capitalism.

Today, although Confucius had long ago turned into dust and Lin Piao had crashed to his death, the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the revisionist line has still not been eliminated from this important battlefront of education in the superstructure. Those people whose bourgeois world outlook has not been thoroughly transformed still fall deep in love with the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles." They long for the old teacher-student relationship of the exploiting classes and are not accustomed to the new type of teacher-student relationship of the proletariat. The struggle between the two classes, the two lines, is still very acute and violent on the educational front.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Education calls for revolution. He points out that the teachers not only must learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers," but also "must learn from the students and from their own object of education" in the school. A socialist school "must adopt the democratic method of persuasion and education and is never permitted to adopt the attitude and coercive means of commandism." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the revolutionary teachers and students must fight shoulder to shoulder in the same trench, vigorously criticize the crime of Lin Piao in following the example of Confucius to "subdue one's self and return to propriety," eliminate the pernicious influence of the doctrine of "dignity of teachers and principles," and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education.

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YOUNG CADRES

Seriously Train and Select Young Cadres

- an investigation on how Nank'ai University in Tientsin adhere to practicing the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 30, 1974)

Following Chairman Mao's teachings on training and bringing up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the Party committee of Nank'ai University has in the past two years and especially since the 10th Party Congress, vigorously criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, firmly adhered to practicing the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies, and seriously selected young cadres. At present, 47 young cadres have already joined leading bodies at various levels in the school. Among the standing committee members of the school's Party committee, four or one-third of the total number of the standing committee members are young cadres, with one working in the capacity of a deputy secretary of the Party committee and one as a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee. There are 43 young cadres in the leading bodies at the department and office levels. These young cadres are full of vigor and vitality. They and the old and middle-aged cadres help and learn from each other, unite in fighting, firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in revolution, and effectively put into swing the development of various tasks throughout the school.

Constantly Heighten Consciousness in Training and Selecting Young Cadres

In the process of training and selecting young cadres, the Party committee of Nank'ai University has ran into all kinds of ideological forces of resistance, the most serious one being ranking by seniority. Some comrades are of the opinion that the young people "are young in age and therefore immature; have little qualifications and experience because they are in the early part of life; and low in competence and therefore inferior." Consequently, even the outstanding young cadres should not be promoted in defiance of rules and should "move up the ladder slowly."

In order to overcome this kind of ideological force of resistance, the Party committee ran in close coordination with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work study classes a number of times. The cadres at and above the level of Party branch secretary were organized to studying again and again Chairman Mao's statements concerning the training of successors to the revolution, the documents of the 10th Party Congress and the Party's basic line. In conjunction with the positive and negative experiences and lessons gained and learned from the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, the age and health conditions of the leading

she was elected a member of the school's Party committee and a deputy secretary of the CYL committee. After the 10th Party Congress, she was elected to the standing committee of the Party committee. At that time, she studied hard and at the same time actively participated in work. She participated in the collective leadership of the Party committee, and brought into play the role of the worker-peasant-soldier students to attend, manage and transform the university.

When selecting young cadres, the Party committee of Nank'ai University also seriously implemented the Party's class line. Emphasis was laid on selecting candidates from among comrades who came from families of workers, and poor and lower-middle peasants. Among the 47 young cadres selected, 40 of them, or 85 percent of the total, were poor and lower-middle peasants by origin, and the other six, or 13 percent of the total, came from among the laboring people. This was of great significance toward translating into reality the leadership of the working class in the school, insuring organizationally the keeping of immeasurable powers in education in the hands of the proletariat, and thoroughly changing the phenomenon of the domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals. Besides, the school's Party committee also selected an outstanding young teacher who belonged to the exploiting classes by origin to take up leading tasks in the department in accordance with the proletarian policy of "stressing political behavior with attention paid to class origin but without taking account of class origin alone," because this comrade had gone through the tests of the three great revolutionary movements, had really drawn a clear dividing line with his exploiting-class family, given a good account of himself politically and exhibited a higher ideological consciousness. This method of doing things played a better role in encouraging the young people from families of the exploited classes to firmly grasp ideological transformation, in arousing their enthusiasm, and in uniting them together to forge ahead.

Persist in Training Young Cadres Through the Practice of Struggle

After this group of young people were selected for leading posts, the school's Party committee opportunely put the work of giving them continued training on the agenda. It organized the broad masses of cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "the successors to the proletarian revolutionary tasks are born in the midst of mass struggles, and mature through the steeling of the storm of revolution" and to criticize the fallacies based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "self-cultivation behind closed doors," "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul," etc., advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They were led to follow the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao, and stand firm on training and steeling the cadres in the midst of the stormy revolution and mass struggle.

Based on the salient feature that most of the young cadres in the school were intellectuals, the Party committee laid special emphasis on the need of making the newly selected cadres follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Therefore, the Party committee persisted in

running well the "May 7" cadre schools and organizing the young cadres and teachers to go to the countryside to undergo steeling in brigades for half a year. They studied politics, criticized the bourgeoisie, seriously read and studied together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and deeply criticized Lin Piao and Confucius. They were steeled and re-educated, and their world outlook was transformed through the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. This played a pronounced role in rapidly heightening the young cadre's ideological consciousness and awareness of the line.

A newly promoted deputy director of the history department gained a deeper understanding of the theory that the line decides everything through fighting against nature together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and conducting social investigations while undergoing steeling at the advanced unit of learning from Tachai in agriculture--the Houhoyü brigade in Wuch'ing hsien. He said: "Houhoyü was formerly very poor. Because the broad poor and lower-middle peasants there raised high the banner of 'In agriculture, learn from Tachai,' adhered to the socialist road, boycotted the inclination toward capitalism, practiced self-reliance and hard struggle, the per-mow yield of grain increased from over 200 catties to almost 1,000 catties, and there appeared a scene of prosperity with herds of mules and horses, with machines humming, and with agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations all flourishing." He derived from this a profound insight of the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," and heightened his consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After he returned to school, he even more steadfastly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in his work.

At present, the Party committee of Nank'ai University is in the course of further summing up experience and actively creating conditions, so that it can provide better care and assistance for the growth of revolutionary new forces, and fully bring into play the combat power of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading bodies.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent

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MAY 4 MOVEMENT IN STRUGGLE AGAINST CONFUCIUS

Hung-ch'i Article on Historical Experience of May 4 Movement in Struggle against Confucius

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

the latest issue of the journal "red flag" commemorates the 55th anniversary of the may 4th movement with an article by shih chung that deals with its experience in the struggle against confucius.

the article also expounds the significance of the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, pointing out that it continues and carries forward the struggle led by the proletariat against confucius since the may 4th movement.

"if in the may 4th movement the struggle to overthrow the confucian shop was aimed at repelling the restorationist counter-current created by imperialism and feudal warlords, clearing the way for the widespread dissemination of marxism-leninism and promoting the victorious advance of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal new democratic revolution, we are today deeping the criticism of confucius in order to uphold marxism against revisionism, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, eliminate the pernicious influence of lin piao's revisionist line, and consolidate and develop the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, thereby advancing the victorious progress of the socialist revolution and socialist construction," the article says.

the may 4th movement 55 years ago, it adds, marked the beginning of the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat, a new stage in china's anti-imperialist, anti-feudal bourgeois democratic revolution, whereas the current extensive and deep-going struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius is a guarantee for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the article reads in part as follows:

in early 1919, shortly after the conclusion of the first world war, imperialism held the so-called paris peace conference to divide up colonial spheres. the imperialist powers attending the conference flagrantly rejected china's just demands for an end to imperialist privileges in shantung province. this aroused great indignation among the chinese people, leading to the outbreak of the great may 4th movement.

patriotic students in peking held a mass rally in front of tienanmen gate and staged a demonstration on may 4.

they demanded defence of state sovereignty, punishment of traitors and the overthrow of imperialism and the traitorous government. the movement quickly spread throughout the country. workers in shanghai and other places held strikes and demonstrations after june 3. the working class stood giant-like in the van of the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, and showed its might. under the impact of the workers and students, merchants in major cities joined by closing their shops. the may 4th movement thus developed into a nation-wide revolutionary movement of the proletariat, the petty-bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie.

a gigantic struggle against confucius was waged during the may 4th movement under the resounding revolutionary slogan "down with the confucian shop". the new cultural army of the proletariat used marxism-leninism as its weapon and united all allies who could be united for a valiant attack on the confucian shop, showing up the "benevolence", "righteousness" and "morality" it peddled and vehemently denouncing its man-eating ethical code and "the three cardinal guides and five constant virtues". advanced intellectuals and students published progressive journals. "down with the confucian shop" rang out throughout china. the spearhead of the criticism of confucius was directed at imperialist and feudal culture, shaking the political and ideological basis of reactionary rule.

on the cultural and ideological front, the proletariat first of all mounted a vigorous attack on the doctrines of confucius and mencius. chairman mao says: "a cultural revolution is the ideological reflection of the political and economic revolution and is in their service." the criticism of confucius during the may 4th movement served the thorough-going and uncompromising new democratic revolution led by the proletariat against imperialism and feudalism. the struggle to overthrow the confucian shop was in essence a political and ideological struggle by the proletariat and the masses against imperialism and feudalism.

the doctrines of confucius and mencius, from the very beginning, opposed the trend of history and were an ideology of restoration and retrogression. all declining reactionary ruling classes in china from that time on invariably used these doctrines as an ideological and theoretical weapon to protect or restore their reactionary rule. these doctrines became the heaviest mental shackles to hold the people back from realizing their aspirations for revolution and progress. worship of confucius and attempts to restore the old order hung over the whole of china like a dark cloud on the eve of the may 4th movement. the 1911 revolution led by the bourgeoisie dethroned the emperor but failed to destroy the foundations of feudal rule. the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal tasks were not completed and china remained under the rule of imperialism and feudalism. in the few years

between the 1911 revolution and the may 4th movement, two counter-revolutionary farces of restoration were enacted with imperialist support -- yuan shih-kai's proclamation of himself as emperor and later chang hsun's restoration of the ching dynasty. both first created counter-revolutionary public opinion and preached ideas of restoration and retrogression. yuan shih-kai issued a decree in june 1913 for the worship of confucius, arranged a pompous ceremony and offered sacrifices to the "sage" in september 1914, issued an order in 1915 restoring the study of confucian canons in primary and secondary schools throughout the country and became self-proclaimed emperor in 1916. after the downfall of yuan shih-kai, the royalist kang yu-wei colluded with the feudal warlord chang hsun in a repeat performance of the farce of worshipping confucius and restoring the old order. they clamoured that confucianism should be made the state religion and included in their constitution. for a time, confucianist societies and worship-confucius associations appeared one after another and clamoured raucously as in a pandemonium.

at the same time, the imperialists seized on the doctrines of confucius and mencius as a means to further their aggression against china and perpetuate their enslavement of the chinese people. u.s. imperialist elements such as gilbert reid did their utmost to laud confucianism and preached that confucianism and christianity should live in harmony, respecting each other, encouraging each other and supplementing each other in preventing the outbreak of social upheaval, that is, in opposing the chinese people's revolution. hermann keyserling, a tsarist cultural spy, expressed his inveterate hatred for the chinese people's revolutionary cause when he clamoured that only by worshipping confucius could china bring about "a renaissance of the ancient ways" so as to prevent "the revolution from captivating everyone."

history shows that the doctrines of confucius and mencius were not only an ideological instrument for the feudal rulers to oppress the chinese people, but also a political means for the imperialists to commit aggression against china. chairman mao has made the penetrating point: "imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary cultural alliance against china's new culture."

in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles the chinese people gradually came to see the relationship between the worship of confucius and restoration and the relationship between the worship of confucius and betraying the country, and understood more and more clearly that the doctrines of confucius and mencius served imperialism and feudalism and had to be overthrown. if the chinese people wanted to smash the ideological weapon in the hands of the reactionaries, they had to oppose confucius, and if they wanted to break the spiritual shackles on the people,

they also had to do this. thus, the slogan "down with the confucian shop" raised in the may 4th movement voiced the aspirations of the people in their hundreds of millions. it was precisely through this criticism of confucius that the idol the reactionaries of all dynasties held to be sacrosanct was overthrown, that the hypocritical trappings of the doctrines of confucius and mencius were ripped off and its ferocious nature was exposed, this was a great emancipation of the thinking of the people; it promoted the new cultural movement, the workers and peasants movements and the whole anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution. chairman mao highly appraised the importance of the overthrow during the may 4th period of the confucian shop, a shibboleth and dogma. he pointed out: "if there had been no fight against the old stereotype and the old dogmatism during the may 4th period, the minds of the chinese people would not have been freed from bondage to them, and china would have no hope of freedom and independence." this scientific thesis penetratingly revealed the relationship between the struggle to criticize confucius and the chinese revolution and pointed to the importance of launching a revolution in the realm of culture and ideology. the doctrines of confucius and mencius imposed on the masses that oppression and exploitation were justified and that rebellion was wrong; these doctrines wanted the oppressed people to remain bound by conventions and forbade them to rise up and make revolution. the "down with the confucian shop" struggle smashed ideological confines, swept aside the old notion that "it is wrong to rebel" against the reactionaries, and encouraged the people to resist and struggle against the old world, thus opening bright prospects for the victory of thorough-going revolutionary struggles against imperialism and feudalism.

emancipation of the mind dpened the way to spread marxism-leninism in china. the may 4th movement touched off a mass ideological movement in china to study and spread marxism-leninism. organizations for this purpose, such as the "society for study of marxist theories" and "society for study of socialism", came into being one after another. chinese translations of the "manifesto of the communist party", "socialism: utopian and scientific" and other marxist classics were published. a large number of articles and pamphlets propagating marxism-leninism were printed. intellectuals with the rudiments of communist ideology used marxism-leninism to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius sharply. they not only exposed the ugliness of the old stereotype and the old dogma of these doctrines, but spread marxism-leninism in the course of this struggle. taking "down with the confucian shop" as the starting point, a number of people at that time broke with the traditional ideas of confucianism, gradually accepted marxism-leninism and took the road of revolution. the may 4th movement's struggle to overthrow the confucian shop promoted the dissemination of marxism-leninism and opened the way for the founding of the chinese communist party both as regards ideology and cadres.

our great leader chairman mao fought in the vanguard during the may 4th period to overthrow the confucian shop. in april 1918, he organized the revolutionary organization "hsin min hsueh hui (society of the new masses)" which aimed at transforming china and the world. after the may 4th movement began, chairman mao, in order to push the revolution forward and spread marxism-leninism, edited the noted "hsiangchiang review (the shian kian weekly review)" and other revolutionary magazines, founded the "cultural bookstore" and set up the "marxist study society". at the same time, he organized and led people of all strata in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, taking central china's hunan province as his base and "hsin min hsueh hui" as the core. while conducting these revolutionary activities, chairman mao paid great attention to the struggles in the realm of ideology and culture. chairman mao used marxism-leninism to expose sharply the use of the autocratic doctrines of confucius and mencius by the reactionary ruling classes for more than 2,000 years to oppress and enslave people and showed that the imperialists and their lackeys -- the feudal warlords -- also used the doctrines of confucius and mencius as a reactionary instrument to oppress and enslave the people. therefore, if the people wanted to free themselves from oppression and enslavement and emancipate themselves completely, they must throw off the yoke of the ethical code of confucius. he pointed out that marxism-leninism came to china after the october revolution in russia and had become a roaring torrent. but the ideological authority of the doctrines of confucius and mencius had to be destroyed for marxism-leninism to be spread and the people roused to take part in a thorough-going anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution. chairman mao combined criticism of the doctrines of confucius and mencius with the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, directing the spearhead against imperialism and the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system. during the struggle to criticize confucius and mencius, chairman mao encouraged the large-scale dissemination of marxism-leninism. this was the correct line and orientation in that period.

in addition to communist intellectuals, revolutionary petty-bourgeois and bourgeois intellectuals took part in the struggle to overthrow the confucian shop. they did this from other class stands and for the political aims of other classes. as the revolutionary movement developed, their ranks divided. some made constant efforts to remould their thinking in the course of struggle and therefore kept progressing and struggling. some became discouraged and dropped out of the struggle and others betrayed it.

lu hsun, a leading fighter during the may 4th period in overthrowing the confucian shop, mounted a devastating, sweeping attack on the doctrines of confucius and mencius. he adhered to a thorough and uncompromising anti-imperialist, anti-feudal political orientation, joined criticism

of confucius and mencius with the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, studied marxism-leninism seriously in struggle, was resolutely self-critical, kept working to remould his world outlook and realized that "the future belongs solely to the rising proletariat". that was why he was able to keep pace with the times, stand in the van of the struggle, continue criticizing confucius and step by step become a resolute communist fighter. chairman mao says: "lu hsun was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness; this quality is invaluable among colonial and semi-colonial peoples. representing the great majority of the nation, lu hsun breached and stormed the enemy citadel; on the cultural front he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without parallel in our history. the road he took was the very road of china's new national culture."

in contrast to lu hsun was wu yu, a representative of the bourgeois intellectuals who joined the ranks of overthrowing the confucian shop during the may 4th movement, but since he criticized the doctrines of confucius and mencius with a bourgeois political programme from a bourgeois stand his criticism was superficial. he became disheartened as the revolution developed and the dream of a bourgeois republic was shattered. chen tu-hsiu, a representative of the bourgeoisie who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat, in the may 4th period appeared to be "opposing" confucius. but he stubbornly maintained a bourgeois stand, feared and opposed people's revolution and so when he pushed a right opportunist line he turned from "opposing" to worshipping confucius and became a faithful lackey of imperialism, the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

as for hu shih, a scribbler of the comprador bourgeoisie, he was originally a worshipper of confucius. in an early stage of the may 4th movement he was for a time drawn into the "down with the confucian shop" torrent and pretended to criticize confucius. but as the revolution went deeper, he very quickly dropped this mask and revealed his real features as a devotee of confucianism and an opponent of marxism-leninism. he offered advice to the imperialists, proposing that they should use the doctrines of confucius and mencius to "conquer the hearts of the chinese people". this fully exposed him as a flunkey of foreign imperialism who worshipped confucius, turned traitor to the country and bowed down to everything foreign.

the history of the criticism of confucius during the may 4th period shows that only the proletariat and the new cultural revolutionary contingent under its leadership can truly criticize confucius and that thorough criticism of confucius requires the persistent proletarian stand and world outlook. only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation. to achieve the present revolutionary objective and the ultimate goal

of communism, the proletariat must make the most radical break with all traditional ideas. therefore, only the proletariat can carry to the end the historical task of overthrowing the confucian shop.

as the criticism of confucius goes deeper, it is inevitably accompanied by an expansion and consolidation of the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat and by the maturing of large numbers of revolutionary new men nurtured by marxism-leninism. this is borne out by the history of the criticism of confucius in the may 4th period.

the may 4th struggle to overthrow the confucian shop was a great revolution in modern china in the realm of culture and ideology. as chairman mao put it: "the cultural revolution ushered in by the may 4th movement was uncompromising in its opposition to feudal culture; there had never been such a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of chinese history. raising aloft the two great banners of the day, 'down with the old ethics and up with the new exclamation' and 'down with the old literature and up with the new exclamation', the cultural revolution had great achievements to its credit." the struggle between the opponents and the worshippers of confucius continued after the may 4th movement. representatives of various reactionary classes invariably raised the tattered flag of the confucian shop and launched repeated vengeful counter-attacks against the proletariat and the revolutionary people to reverse the verdict on confucius and his sinister fallacies which the may 4th movement has earlier passed. without exception, from chiang kai-shek the autocrat and tyrant to wang ching-wei the traitor and collaborationist, and from the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi to the renegade and traitor lin piao, all worshipped the doctrines of confucius and mencius, and imperialism and social-imperialism supporting these reactionaries also worship confucius. the more decadent they are, the more devoted to confucius they are. this is a law of class struggle. so long as class struggle exists, there is a struggle between opposing and worshipping confucius, so the struggle to criticize confucius is a long-term task. chairman mao pointed out long ago: "this task was merely begun in the period of the may 4th movement, and a very great effort -- a huge job of work on the road of revolutionary remoulding -- is still necessary to enable the whole people to free themselves completely from the domination of the old stereotype and dogmatism."

the revolution led by the proletariat in china is always associated with the criticism of confucius and mencius, and the proletariat and the revolutionary people invariably advance the revolution in the course of repeated struggles to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius. both during the period of the new-democratic revolution and the period of the socialist revolution in the half a century and more since the may 4th movement, chairman mao has applied the dialectical and historical materialist world outlook to criticize politically and ideologically the doctrines of confucius and mencius and the worshippers

of confucius time and again in close connection with the struggle against domestic and foreign reactionaries and with the struggle against "left" and right opportunist lines in the party. this criticism is an important component of the series of two-line struggles within our party. chairman mao's brilliant thesis on the criticism of confucius written in the course of struggle is an important summing-up of the historical experience of the struggle between marxism and revisionism, and an important summing-up of the historical experience of the struggle between the proletarian and the bourgeois world outlook; it is an ideological weapon used by the chinese people in the current deep-going criticism of confucius in connection with the criticism of lin piao.

the circumstances of the current criticism of confucius are quite different from those of the period of the may 4th movement. china has completed the new-democratic revolution and has gone through more than two decades of the socialist revolution, especially the great proletarian cultural revolution. we are able to conduct such an extensive and deep-going criticism of confucius precisely because we have the wise leadership of chairman mao, have the sharp ideological weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, have the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, and direct participation by the worker-peasant-soldier masses. provided we follow chairman mao's teachings, keep firmly to the orientation for the struggle, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the may 4th movement and draw on the historical experience of the struggle to criticize confucius since the may 4th movement, we are bound to conduct the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius well and carry the revolution in the superstructure through to the end.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LU HAN

Peking Holds Memorial Meeting for Mr. Lu Han

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

mr. lu han, member of the standing committee of the third national people's congress, member of the standing committee of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, member of the national defence council and member of the standing committee of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, died of illness in peking on may 13, 1974, at the age of 79.

a memorial service was held this afternoon in the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. in the hall were an urn containing the ashes of the late mr. lu han and a portrait of the deceased.

wreaths were sent by chinese party and state leaders tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, liu po-cheng and kuo mo-jo as well as from the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the physical culture and sports commission and the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

attending the memorial service were chinese party and state leaders and responsible members of departments concerned yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, ngapo ngawang jigme, shen yen-ping, hsu teh-heng, liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, liu hsiang-ping and chuang tse-tung. they expressed cordial sympathy for the family members of the late mr. lu han.

the meeting was presided over by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and vice-chairman of the national defence council. hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, delivered a memorial speech.

he said: "mr. lu han, of yi nationality, was a native of chaotung county, yunnan province. on the eve of the liberation of yunnan, he supported the people's guerrilla forces led by the chinese communist party and came over to the people's side with his troops in december, 1949.

"after he came over and joined the revolution, mr. lu han served as deputy to the first national people's congress, member of the standing committee of the second n.p.c., member of the first national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, member of the standing committee of the second and the third c.p.p.c.c. national committee, chairman of the yunnan provincial military and political commission, vice-chairman of the southwest china administrative committee and vice-minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china.

"over the past twenty years and more, mr. lu han supported the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party and cherished a strong love for the socialist motherland. he took an active part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and stood for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. he was overjoyed at and inspired by the great unity of the various nationalities of our great socialist motherland, the growing prosperity and might of our great socialist motherland and china's rising international prestige. mr. lu han had the liberation of taiwan province and the compatriots and his old friends in taiwan at heart. it was his hope that taiwan province would return to the embrace of the motherland and the motherland would be unified at an early date."

also attending the memorial meeting were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee shih liang, yen chi-tzu, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen and hu yu-chih;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee wang yun-sheng, liu fei, chu yun-shan, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, yang tung-chun, chen tzu-sheng, jung yi-jen, hsu po-hsin, sa kung-liao, tung chi-wu and chu tu-nan;

leading members of departments concerned and the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, li meng-fu, chao cheng-hung, lien kuan and chia ting; and

members of the national defence council, deputies to the national people's congress, members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, standing committee members and members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, noted personalities and friends of the late mr. lu han: li ming-yang, cheng tung-kuo, hou ching-ju, chin yi-chih, yen hsin-min, huang ting-chen, tien fu-ta, chou chia-pin, sung hsi-lien, tu yu-ming, kan tzu-sen, liu chung-jung, chien chang-chao, wang pao-chen, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, chen li, nieh hung, cheng szu-yuan, ho szu-yuan, fu hsueh-wen and hung hsi-hou.

yesterday afternoon, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, kuo mo-jo as well as responsible members of departments concerned, standing committee members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of kuomintang in peking and friends of the deceased went to pay last respects to the remains of mr. lu han.

CHINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU

Comprehensive Exploration of Chinghai-Tibet Plateau Under Way

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chinese scientists have achieved good results in a comprehensive scientific exploration of the chinghai-tibet plateau that began last year. the exploration was organized jointly by the chinese academy of sciences, several institutions of higher learning and other units. scientists working in the tibet autonomous region also took part.

the chinghai-tibet plateau accounts for one-sixth of china's area; its general altitude is 4,000 metres above sea level. the plateau has unique natural phenomena and abundant resources. the current exploration has thrown light on its geological history, and opened up the possibility to transform its natural conditions and utilize its resources. the exploration will have direct bearing on china's socialist construction and biological, geological and geophysical research.

the exploration team is composed of research workers in some 20 specialities. the team members braved rarefied air to climb steep mountains and overcame many other natural difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. some worked over two months on end in the glacier region to carry out the first systematic exploration of china's oceanic glacier and accumulate essential data for research in glaciology. geologists working in deep valleys collected valuable data concerning the cause of the rise of the plateau, its metallogenetic law and the law of differentiation of geographical environment, and studied ways to develop local agriculture. botanists and zoologists discovered some 40 new species of plants and collected insect specimens belonging to zoraptera, and order never found in china before. this will make for research into china's floral and faunal formation and succession. some research workers walked long distances for survey a big gorge along the yalu tsangpo river. they got plentiful first-hand information on geology, geomorphology and water resources.

apart from accumulating essential data, the exploration team also made a specific study of arable land, forests and water resources and proposed methods for their multi-purpose development and utilization.

the exploration team has received all-out support from party organizations, people's liberation army units, and people of various nationalities in the tibet autonomous region.

in line with chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals should integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, the team members pay attention to maintaining close contact with the workers, peasants and armymen, and accept re-education by them. while making a geological survey in the tsayul region, they helped the local peasants sum up their experience and improve the irrigation methods. this led to a rise in rice yield. research workers in the flora speciality learned from tibetan doctors knowledge concerning local medicinal plants.

SMALL POWER STATIONS

Northwest China Border Region Builds Small Power Stations

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 18, 1974)

small hydro-electric power stations now dot 90 per cent of the counties in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china.

most of these stations were built during the great proletarian cultural revolution, which emancipated the minds of the multi-national people and strengthened their determination to build up this border region through self-reliance and hard work. the commune peasants and herdsmen acquired technical know-how and made equipment by combining modern and indigenous methods in the course of construction.

with the 115 small power stations added since 1966, many people's communes and their sub-divisions have started small workshops to repair farm machinery and process farm produce.

to tap the region's water sources more fully, the state, while going in for the construction of larger projects, gives the communes every possible help in building small power stations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

australian prime minister e.g. whitlam sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, expressing very deep sympathy to the chinese government and to the people in the area affected on the recent earthquake in southwest china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

i was distressed to hear of the severe earthquake that occurred on may 11 and 12 in the chaotung district of yunnan province and in the liangshan yi nationality autonomous area of szechwan province, causing loss of life and serious damage to property. on behalf of the australian government and people, i wish to convey to your excellency and through you to the government of the people's republic of china and to the people in the area affected my very deep sympathy.

(e.g. whitlam)
prime minister of australia
17 may 1974

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

"China Day" Held at Austrian Commerce Academy

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 17, 1974)

"china day" was held at the fifth commerce academy of austria today to promote mutual understanding between the austrian and chinese people.

the president of the academy madame auguste meyer said in a report that the "china day" will help austrian youths further acquaint themselves with the people's republic of china.

14 students and coeds made speeches under different titles on china today. they introduced china's achievements in industry, agriculture, science, culture, foreign affairs and other fields.

some girl students read quotations from chairman mao tsetung and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the speeches and readings were warmly welcomed by over 200 teachers and students.

a chinese film "china today" and lantern slides made by the teachers and students based on chinese publications were shown. a photo exhibition on china's achievements in industry and agriculture was held. the chairman of the austrian research institute on china, bruno pittermann, and other austrian friends attended "china day" activities.

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi was also present and made a speech on invitation.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister on Earthquake in Southwest China Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

belgian foreign minister van elslande in a message to foreign minister chi peng-fei on may 16 expressed profound sympathy to the chinese people for the earthquake which occurred in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province. the message reads:

mr. chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs

peking

in the name of the belgian people and government, i wish to express profound sympathy to the chinese people hit anew by the earthquake in the southwest of the country.

van elslande
brussels, may 16, 1974

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Secretary of State Sends Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs james callaghan has sent a message to foreign minister chi peng-fei expressing sincere condolences on the recent earthquake in southwest china. the message reads:

"i was very distressed to learn of the loss of life and damage to property caused by the recent earthquake in yunnan province. please accept my sincere condolences and those of the british government."

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Delegation Visits Turfan Hsien, Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 18, 1974)

the delegation of the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia with deputy prime minister khieu samphan as leader and special adviser ieng sary as deputy leader received a warm welcome from the local people of uighur, han and hui nationalities when they visited the wuhsing and putao people's communes in turfan county in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region today.

the guests were accompanied on the visit by tsao szu-ming, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and others.

turfan county lies in the middle of the turfan basin. it used to be called "the fiery land" because of frequent wind and sand storms and lack of water. the place has now become a vast oasis thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

ruzi turdi, a former hired farmhand of uighur nationality and now the county revolutionary committee chairman, showed the distinguished cambodian guests around the putao commune this morning. they toured the commune's 7.5-kilometre-long vineyard. commune members invited the visitors to sit on colourful carpets and treated them to

raisins and mulberries. they also presented uighur songs and dances. delegation leader khieu samphan, deputy leader ieng sary and others, upon invitation, joined the commune members in a festive group dance.

the distinguished cambodian guests visited the wuhsing people's commune in the afternoon. this commune is an advanced unit in the region in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. starting from 1964, the commune members built a 50 kilometre-long trunk canal with pebbles in the spirit of hard struggle. this brought over 2,400 hectares of land under irrigation. they also built a more than 1,500 kilometre-long shelter belt to protect farmland and orchards. production and economy are ever thriving.

in a heartwarming speech, khieu samphan praised the commune members their revolutionary spirit in learning from tachai. he also gave an account to the commune members of the great victories won by the cambodian people and the national liberation armed forces in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said that the cambodian people would adhere to the revolutionary line, rely on their own efforts and persevere in struggle defying sacrifice. they were determined to thoroughly defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and strive to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign and democratic cambodia.

CHINA AND CANADA

Nieh Jung-chen Meets Relatives of Dr. Norman Bethune

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the military commission, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the relatives of dr. norman bethune of canada. the guests are mrs. janet e. cornell, niece of dr. bethune, and her husband ronald cornell; mrs. ruth neily, niece, and her husband hugh neily; and mrs. joan lindley, niece.

present on the occasion were li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members and staff of departments concerned wu fan-wu, yu chang-ching, chia chi-chou and tzu chung-yun.

CHINA AND CHAD

First Chad Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

naimbaye lossimian, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chad to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present were counsellor kolossoum beti and first secretaries klamadji yalbe and djimtoingar of the embassy of chad in peking.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry. . . .

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President Makarios and Other Distinguished Guests from Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung tonight met with his beatitude the president of the republic of cyprus archbishop makarios and the other distinguished cypriot guests who have come in the president's company.

they are john cl. christophides, minister of foreign affairs, and mrs. christophides; patroclos stavrou, permanent undersecretary of state to the president; ambassador george pelaghias, chief of protocol; chief inspector nicos thrassyvoulou, a.d.c. to the president; mrs. nitsa christodoulou, secretary; and george lanitis, chief cameraman of c.b.c.

chairman mao extended warm welcome to the distinguished cypriot guests from the mediterranean region. president makarios expressed the hope that his visit would

contribute to strengthening the already existing friendly relations between cyprus and china.

chairman mao greeted the distinguished guests from cyprus with handshakes. he then had a cordial and friendly conversation with president makarios.

present at the meeting and the conversation were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman wang hung-wen, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, assistant minister wang hai-jung, as well as tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Hold Talks with President Makarios

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chinese premier chou en-lai and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks with president makarios of the republic of cyprus in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the cypriot side were john cl. christophides, patroclos stavrou and george pelaghias.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, ho ying, tsao ke-chiang, lin ai-li, chu chuan-hsien and tang wen-sheng. chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu was also present.

Chinese Leaders Meet President Makarios and Other Distinguished Guests from Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chinese leaders chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme here this evening met his beatitude the president of the republic of cyprus archbishop makarios and the other distinguished guests from cyprus accompanying him on the visit.

guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation and were photographed together.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, hsiao ching-kuang and li shui-ching.

Peking Grand Banquet Honors President Makarios of Republic of Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping played host at a grand banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome his beatitude the president of the republic of cyprus archbishop makarios and the distinguished guests accompanying him on the visit.

present at the banquet were chinese leaders and responsible members of departments concerned, including chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, hsu hsiang-chien, ngapo ngawang jigme, chi peng-fei, li shui-ching and hsiao ching-kuang.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of the republic of cyprus and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall. when the distinguished guests from cyprus entered the banquet hall in the company of the chinese leaders, the band played music of welcome.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president makarios spoke at the banquet. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of cyprus and china. toasts were drunk to the friendship between the people of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

on hand were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china was also present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

following is the text of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given in honour of president makarios here this evening:

your beatitude respected president makarios,
distinguished guests from cyprus,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his beatitude archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, has come to our country on an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing to the chinese people the sentiments of friendship of the people of cyprus. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to be host at the banquet this evening. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and the chinese government and people, i express our warm welcome to his beatitude president makarios and all the other distinguished guests from cyprus.

cyprus is a mediterranean country with a long history. the people of cyprus have a glorious revolutionary tradition of combating imperialism. they waged a protracted and heroic struggle, and finally shattered the yoke of colonialism and won independence in 1960. we greatly admire the outstanding role his beatitude president makarios played in this struggle. in recent years the government and people of cyprus have continuously achieved new successes in their cause of defending state sovereignty, safeguarding national independence and building the country. in international affairs, cyprus pursues a policy of non-alignment, persists in opposing imperialism and colonialism and supports the national liberation movements in asia and africa and the struggle of the people of the arab countries and palestine against israeli zionist aggression. it has thus made contributions to the cause of unity of the third world countries and people in combating imperialism. we sincerely wish the government and people of cyprus still greater victories on their road of advance.

friends and comrades,

at present, the development of the international situation is most favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, and the superpowers in particular. the numerous countries of the third world and their people have appeared on the international arena as the main force combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. their just struggles and those of other peoples of the world, in mutual support and coordination, are pounding away at the old world with the momentum of a torrential tide and forcefully propelling the advance of history. the superpowers have suffered repeated setbacks, but they will never be reconciled to them, nor will they give up their wild ambitions for world hegemony. their aggression and contention for hegemony are the cause of world intranquillity today. beset with troubles at home and abroad, they are both having a very hard time, yet they are stepping up their contention ceaselessly. historical experience shows that so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be no genuine detente or so-called "lasting peace" in the world.

at present, taking the situation as a whole, europe is the focus of the contention between the superpowers.

and the mediterranean is also an arena of contention and rivalry between the two hegemonic powers. in recent years, social-imperialism has even preposterously claimed to be a mediterranean country and made the mediterranean an important strategic area in its contention with the other superpower for europe as well as for the middle east and for maritime hegemony. it keeps sending additional warships there to make a show of force and grab military bases. the fierce contention and tense confrontation of the two superpowers are a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of the mediterranean countries. however, wherever there is aggression there is struggle against aggression. the tyrannical acts of the superpowers have aroused the strong dissatisfaction and opposition of the large number of mediterranean countries and their people. these countries and their people demand one after another that the fleets of the superpowers should withdraw from the mediterranean and that the mediterranean should belong to the mediterranean countries. this gives expression to the general desire of the countries and people in this region to combat imperialism and hegemonism. a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. their call of justice is winning more and more extensive sympathy and support. the chinese government and people pledge it their firm support and are convinced that the just struggle of the mediterranean countries, including cyprus, and their people in defence of state sovereignty and national independence will certainly win still greater victories.

distinguished guests from cyprus,

china is a developing socialist country; like cyprus, she belongs to the third world. we are glad to see that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have steadily developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have continuously increased. the current visit to china by president makarios is adding a new chapter to the history of the friendly relations between our two countries. we believe that his beatitude the president's visit will certainly make a useful contribution to further developing friendly cooperation between china and cyprus and the friendship between our two peoples as well as strengthening the cause of unity of the third world countries and people in combating imperialism.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of cyprus and the well-being of her people,

to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to new victories for the third world and all peoples of the world in their struggles against imperialism and hegemonism,

to the health of his beatitude president makarios,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from cyprus,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Makarios' Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

following is the text of the speech delivered by his beatitude the president of the republic of cyprus archbishop makarios at the banquet given in his honour here this evening:

mr. vice-premier,

my long-standing dream to visit the people's republic of china, a great country with the most ancient civilization and tradition, has come true. it is indeed a great pleasure and privilege for me to be in this historic country. the warm welcome and lavish hospitality accorded to me and my party by the government and the people of china have deeply touched me.

first of all i wish to pay homage to your great and inspired leader, chairman mao tsetung, whose radiating personality is dominating the world scene and who has put his personal imprint on present-day china. with his wisdom, his vision, his courage, his philosophical thinking and his revolutionary spirit he has brought about radical changes, transforming china into a dynamic country playing a most important role in world affairs. as he said in one of his poems: "the true way that governs the world of men is that of radical change".

cyprus is geographically far away from china and also very small, particularly when compared with your vast country. this, however, has not been a factor impeding the establishment and development of friendly relations between our two countries. our friendship is based on certain fundamental principles serving the wellbeing of mankind and

world peace, principles to which both our countries are dedicated.

china is a very big country and cyprus one of the smallest in the world and in this respect no true parallel can be drawn. nevertheless, they have some things in common: they have both been the cradles of ancient illustrious civilizations which have considerably influenced the course, and shaped the destinies of mankind throughout the ages. from this tradition they draw inspiration for their drive for new achievements and new conquests in all fields of life. moreover, both our countries have been through common experiences in that they have suffered great misfortunes and adversities throughout their long history as a result of foreign domination, interventions and attacks. but they both faced their vicissitudes with courage and perseverance and are striving for a happier future in progress, prosperity and peace.

the people of china look to the future with justified confidence. their achievements during the past 25 years make them feel proud and strengthen their will to continue their efforts to shape their country in the way their leader mao tsetung envisioned it when he launched this great revolution, "to see -- as your great leader so aptly put it -- the land of hibiscus wholly illuminated by the light of dawn".

after an interval of dignified isolation, china has emerged as a giant on the international scene and is sending her messages to the whole world. her role in international problems is always of decisive importance. her presence is felt, more than ever, all over the world, assuming historic dimensions in the world political situation.

we in cyprus are following with great interest the achievements of the chinese people in all fields and china's attitude towards world problems, the solution of which could promote international peace. like china we subscribe to the view that permanent peace cannot be established as long as there are remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination, social injustice and economic gap between developed and developing countries. all countries, small or big, are entitled to freedom and prosperity in peace. small countries in particular should feel secure and free from pressure by more powerful countries. in this respect, i would like to recall the declaration by china's representative to the united nations that his country would be the champion of the existence and wellbeing of small countries which were threatened by far superior forces and powers.

cyprus was greatly heartened by this declaration. we are a small country which is being threatened with intervention. it is because of these foreign interventions that the cyprus problem, of the nature of which you are aware, has been complicated. foreign conflicting interests in cyprus impede the peaceful solution of our problem on a democratic basis. we are continuously threatened and pressures are being brought upon

us to accept a solution contrary to the will of our people and contrary to its interests. we are determined, however, not to yield to threats and pressures. we shall resist all those, who are trying to impose a solution to our problem serving their own interests. we are certain that in our resistance and in our struggle to secure an independent, sovereign and unitary state, we are not alone. we have the support of all countries dedicated to democratic principles.

once again, mr. vice-premier, i express my warm thanks for the opportunity i was given to visit china and to get first-hand knowledge of its progress and achievements under the enlightened leadership of chairman mao tsetung. i am looking forward to see as much as i can of your historic country.

dear friends, i now ask you to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government, the continuous progress and prosperity of the chinese people and to the friendship between the people's republic of china and the republic of cyprus.

President Makarios Visits Peking Heavy Electrical Machinery Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

the president of the republic of cyprus makarios and other distinguished cypriot guests this morning visited the peking heavy electrical machinery plant and were warmly welcomed by the workers. they were accompanied by li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building.

today, red banners fluttered over the factory premises and workshops were bedecked with welcome slogans. when the distinguished guests arrived at the plant, the welcomers, waiting at the plant's entrance, beat drums and gongs, cheering: "a warm welcome to president makarios exclamation" and "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from cyprus exclamation"

sun chi-min, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, gave an account of the plant's revolution and production. he told president makarios that the plant was built in the great leap forward year of 1958. the plant has undergone tremendous changes during the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the plant topped its production targets every month in the first four months of this year. the

distinguished guests acquainted themselves with the production of the steam turbine and steam-turbo generator. they also visited the plant's kindergarten. president makarios said that the visit "has helped me to understand how the chinese workers labour. it has given me a deep impression on the workers' spirit of hard labour for the motherland."

also accompanying president makarios on the visit were chinese foreign ministry's deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Celebrates Signing of Japan-China Aviation Transport Agreement

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 18, 1974)

a reception was given here today by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) central headquarters warmly celebrating the signing of the japan-china aviation transport agreement.

present at the reception were about 100 japanese friends of various circles, including seimin miyazaki, masao shimizu, kazutsura kamase, teiji hagiwara, tokumatsu sakamoto, toshio tanaka, shigeru fujida, hosei yoshida and yasuo suzukiri.

li lien-ching, councillor of the chinese embassy in japan, and po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also attended the reception.

speaking at the reception seimin miyazaki, director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that the japan-china aviation transport agreement was signed in line with the japan-china joint statement. a handful of fascists of "seirankai" had tried to undermine the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples, but they failed in the end. greater efforts should be made in the future in order to carry forward the friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation, he added.

chinese councillor li lien-ching also spoke.

kazutsura kamase, vice-chairman of the japan international trade promotion association, and masao shimizu, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, proposed toasts at the reception.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

dr. hasan f. abv-ghazaleh, director of the health education department of the ministry of public health of kuwait, and his wife wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

the kuwaiti guests arrived in peking on may 2 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. they visited hospitals and rural people's communes and toured scenic spots and places of historical interests in peking, nanking and shanghai.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Tennis Team Plays Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

the pakistan tennis team played a friendly contest with the chinese tennis team at the tennis hall of the peking indoor stadium here this afternoon.

the guest team is a strong squad in asia. the five visiting players include national men's singles champion saeed meer and women's singles champion shahnaz saigol.

today's contest included one women's singles, three men's singles and one men's doubles matches. the players of the two countries were all in top form and their powerful drives and fast retrieves drew repeated applause from the spectators. the closely-fought matches lasted for more than four hours.

saeed meer beat china's national champion hsu mei-lin 2:1 while shahnaz saigol lost to china's women's champion chang jung-hua 0:2. the other three matches were won by chinese players.

the contest proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

among those watching the matches were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation; tu hao-jan, leading member of the chinese tennis association; mohammad farooq, leader of the pakistan tennis team; and mumtaz ali alvie, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife.

Pakistani Press Hails Prime Minister Bhutto's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 17, 1974)

pakistani newspapers continued carrying editorials to warmly hail prime minister bhutto's visit to china, which they saw as further strengthening the unity between pakistan and china on the basis of a common stand against imperialism and hegemonism.

the "daily news" in an editorial on may 15 said, "the stout determination of the two nations to stand by each other and forge a unity to thwart hegemonism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism and interference in the internal affairs of states, is surely going to add tremendous strength to the struggle by the third world to face onslaught by super-powers and their supporters."

the pakistan-china friendship, based on sincerity of purpose and not expediency, is definitely an example of mutual understanding, the editorial said. china's stand on kashmir is based on justice and international principles sanctioned by the united nations.

the "morning news" in an editorial said yesterday that cooperation between china and pakistan, "which is a model of good neighbourly relations, has been making an excellent contribution to peace in the region. and while pakistan has appreciated the firm support china has given to its just causes, the chinese leaders have been equally appreciative of pakistan's support for their struggle."

"china as well as pakistan want countries in the sub-continent to live in peace and friendship with one another," the editorial pointed out. "they on their part have expressed their readiness to develop good neighbourly relations with countries in the sub-continent on the basis of the five principles of co-existence.

"the two countries have naturally resolved to oppose hegemonism and expansionism in all forms," the editorial declared.

daily "dawn" wrote yesterday: "the joint communique issued at the end of the memorable journey amply shows how the two countries cherish their stable and deep friendship."

"contemporary history has shown that sino-pakistan friendship not only serves the fundamental interests of the two countries but also advances the cause of freedom and wellbeing of all people and of world peace," the paper concluded.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Union of Communist Youth of Romania Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and feted the five-member delegation of the union of communist youth of romania led by first secretary of the union traian ion stefanescu.

present on the occasion were ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, yu chung-hao, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, and leading members of organizations concerned chu liang and ku li-hung.

on hand were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, and minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking ion dorobantu.

the delegation arrived in peking for a friendly visit to china this morning after a visit to korea.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Communique on Visit of President of Republic of Senegal Leopold Sedar Senghor to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

following is the full text of the communique on the visit of president of the republic of senegal leopold sedar senghor to the people's republic of china:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency the president of the republic of senegal and madame leopold sedar senghor paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from may 6 to 13 and then from may 16 to 18, 1974.

his excellency the president and madame leopold sedar senghor were accompanied on the visit by mr. assane seck, minister of foreign affairs, and mme seck; mr. babacar ba, minister of finance and economic affairs; mr. adrien senghor, minister of rural development and water conservancy; mr. aly dioum, ambassador to china; mr. andre coulbary, ambassador;

mr. cheikh leye, ambassador and chief of protocol; mr. ahmeth fall, lieutenant-colonel, private chief of staff of the president of the republic; mr. birane wane, captain, aide-de-camp of the president of the republic; mr. aristide mensah, doctor; mr. ady niang, chief of the credit service of the central bank of the states of west africa; mr. pierre kama, director of foreign trade; mr. ibrahima sy, division chief of the ministry of foreign affairs as well as other officials of the presidency of the republic, the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of information.

during their stay in china, his excellency the president and madame leopold sedar senghor and the personalities accompanying them visited factories, a university, a people's commune and celebrated historical and cultural sites in peking, shanghai, shenyang and tachai, where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly hospitality by the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung met his excellency president leopold sedar senghor, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his excellency president leopold sedar senghor held friendly talks on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and senegal as well as on the situation in africa and international issues of common interest. the two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks.

the two sides hold that at present the international situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical trend is surging forward irresistibly. the third world is awakening and growing in strength day by day. it constitutes the main force in combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and is playing an ever greater role in international affairs. the recent special session of the united nations general assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development has demonstrated the might of a united struggle of the third world against hegemonism. in this regard, the two sides firmly support the just demand of the third world countries for a thorough change in the iniquitous economic relations that exist between nations today and for the establishment of a new order in this sphere. they firmly support the exercise of complete sovereignty by the developing countries over their natural resources. they firmly support the efforts of these states to establish organizations of countries exporting diverse raw materials for a united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the two sides reaffirm their support for the expansion of trade between countries of the third world and the development of mutual economic and technical assistance among them.

both sides hold that relations between states should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty

and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. big nations must not bully small ones, strong nations must not oppress weak ones, and rich nations must not plunder poor ones. the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people, and international affairs should be settled by all the countries through consultations on an equal footing.

the two sides are glad to note that an excellent situation prevails in africa's united struggle against imperialism. the great african peoples are ceaselessly winning new victories in their just struggle to safeguard and win national independence, develop the national economy and culture, protect their natural resources and maritime rights and oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. the two sides hail the glorious birth of the republic of guinea-bissau amidst armed struggle. they firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania and other territories in their just struggle for national independence and liberation. the two sides are firmly convinced that the valiant african peoples, relying on their united struggle, will surely surmount the difficulties on their road of advance and finally win independence and liberation for the whole of africa.

the two sides firmly support the just struggle of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement and in defence of the achievements of revolution. they firmly support the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation carried on by the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia. they firmly support the restoration of the legitimate rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and all the organizations related to it and the expulsion of the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique. they firmly support the lao people in their just struggle to achieve national concord and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos. they firmly support the just struggle of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. they firmly support the just struggle of the peoples of the arab countries and palestine against israeli aggression and against imperialism and hegemonism. the two sides are convinced that so long as israel does not evacuate the occupied arab territories and the national rights of the palestinian people are not restored, the peoples of the arab countries and palestine will not cease their struggle.

the chinese side congratulates the senegalese government and people on the gratifying successes they have achieved under the leadership of president leopold sedar senghor

in consolidating national independence and developing the national economy in spite of the natural calamities that hit the country in recent years.

the senegalese side congratulates the chinese government and people on the successes they have achieved under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in china's economic development.

the two sides consider as satisfactory the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and senegal. the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the trade agreement signed in 1973 between china and senegal are being successfully implemented. with a view to further enhancing the friendly relations between the two countries, the two sides have held consultations on cultural and scientific cooperation concerning the exchange of teachers and students, the exchange of information, television and cinema films, and books and documentation as well as the organization of sports competitions. the two sides point out that it is useful to carry out cultural and scientific exchanges between china and senegal in a planned way; the specific items of exchange will be discussed later on through diplomatic channels. they are convinced that the continuous development and strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and senegal based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence are in conformity with the common desires and the fundamental interests of the two peoples and beneficial to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the visit to china by his excellency the president of the republic of senegal and madame leopold sedar senghor has been crowned with complete success and has made a positive contribution to the friendship between china and senegal.

may 18, 1974

President Senghor Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 18, 1974)

the president of the republic of senegal and madame leopold sedar senghor and their entourage successfully wound up their official visit to china and left here by air this morning.

they were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and senegal prevailed over the airport today. when president and madame senghor and the other distinguished guests bid farewell to the well-wishers, the airport was astir with drum sound and cheers. youngsters danced to gay music and other people waved flowers and coloured paper balls and shouted slogans. they warmly congratulated president senghor on his successful china visit and expressed the hope that the senegalese people, who have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, will achieve new victories on the road of independent development. president and madame senghor clapped and waved to the crowd. before boarding the plane, president senghor cordially shook hands with ma tien-shui and others, thanking the shanghai people for their hospitality.

also present were foreign ministry's director of the african affairs department ho kung-kai and chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan and his wife ho ping.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum was on hand.

Senegalese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

the senegalese journalists' delegation headed by asane ndiaye, director of the general office of the ministry of information, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press circles and other organizations concerned, including teng kang, pan fei, wang chen, yuan pao-hua and chiang yu-hui.

mamadou traore, charge d'affaires ad interim of the senegalese embassy in peking, was on hand.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, the red flag canal in linhsien county, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow and shanghai, where the guests viewed industrial, agricultural and educational sites.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Badminton Delegation Holds First Match in Thailand

(NCNA-English Bangkok, May 18, 1974)

chinese badminton players held their first match with thai players at the hua mark indoor stadium here yesterday evening.

when players of the two countries entered the court, more than 15,000 spectators gave them a big hand.

five games were played including two men's singles, one women's singles and two men's doubles. the chinese team won four games and lost one. the brilliant performance and sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries won warm applause from the spectators.

on the evening of may 15, chumpol lohachala, president of the badminton association of thailand, gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation. speaking at the banquet he stressed that through exchanges in sports, the people and players of the two countries can reach a better understanding and further enhance friendship between them.

on may 16, thai deputy foreign minister chatichai choonhavan feted the chinese players.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of American Governors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a conversation this afternoon with all members of the delegation of american governors with daniel j. evans, governor of washington, as its head, and calvin rampton, governor of utah, as its deputy head, and their wives and entourage.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were governor arch a. moore of west virginia, governor robert ray of iowa, governor marvin mandel of maryland and governor philip w. noel of the rhode island.

donald anderson, an official of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present.

present on the chinese side were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry, as well as kang tai-sha, shen jo-yun, fan kuo-hsiang and chao chi-hua.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Premier Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on may 16, expressing his sincere condolences to the chinese people for the earthquake occurring in the chaotung area in china's yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province.

full text of the message reads:

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, china

esteemed comrade chou en-lai,

the news of strong earthquakes which struck the provinces of yunnan and szechwan on may 11 and 12 taking a heavy toll in human lives and causing extensive material damage has been received with deep regret in yugoslavia. on behalf of the government and the peoples of yugoslavia, please accept the expressions of sincere condolences.

dzemal bijedic
president of the federal executive council

belgrade, may 16, 1974

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 18, 1974)

dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, visited the exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china here this morning.

accompanied by chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng, president bijedic inspected with keen interest exhibits in five halls.

after the visit, president bijedic pointed out that the exhibition was a great success for it had left an indelible impression on the visitors. it was conducive to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the yugoslav and chinese peoples. the ambassador presented gifts to president bijedic.

milos minic, vice-president of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife visited the exhibition on may 3.

FIVE-NATION TT FRIENDSHIP TOURNAMENT

Five-Nation Table Tennis Friendship Tournament Ends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament among teams from china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia, came to a close here this evening with finals in the men's and women's singles.

the tournament organizing committee held a prize-giving ceremony at the end of the singles events.

team standing in the men's team event was china, yugoslavia, japan, sweden and korea. team standing in the women's team event was china, korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia. women's singles champion was pak yong sun of korea, runner-up was hu yu-lan of china, and semi-finalists were sachiko yokota and yukie ozeki of japan. men's singles champion was mitsuru kono of japan, runner-up was hsi en-ting of china, and semi-finalists were hsu shao-fa and li peng of china.

leaders of the table tennis delegations from china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia, and leading members of the organizing committee gave prizes to players from the five countries.

among those present at the prize-giving ceremony were leading members of the all-china sports federation chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua as well as chairman of the organizing committee li ching-chuan.

played in an atmosphere of friendship and unity, today's matches in the afternoon and evening sessions included those for the second, third and fourth rounds in the men's singles and the third and fourth rounds in the women's singles as well as the finals.

pak yong sun of korea captured the women's singles title by defeating hu yu-lan of china 3:1 and became the tournament's only unbeaten player in both the team and singles competitions. mitsuru kono of japan captured the men's singles title by defeating hsi en-ting of china 3:1 in the final.

seven of the 18 matches played today went to the maximum five sets. this showed how the players in the five-nation tournament had learned from one another and made common progress. they knew each other's play well and this added interest to the matches.

pak yong sun showed strong will power and played a good game as she won through three rounds of play today.

in her third round match with cheng huai-ying of china, she trailed one set to two but took the next two sets by top-spin drives and forehand smashes. playing sachiko yokota of japan in the semi-finals, she lost the first two sets and won the keenly contested third set by the narrow margin of 21-19 before she went on to win the next two sets and the match.

after she defeated china's hu yu-lan 3:1 in a well played final, the spectators gave the young korean a warm applause for her first success as a senior in an international tournament.

sachiko yokota of japan lost the first two sets to chang li of china in a third round match, but she was undeterred and won the next three sets by her steady cutting stroke game interspersed with sudden attacking shots. the fourth set was played to the margin of 23-21.

li peng of china beat tokio tasaka of japan 3:2 yesterday. in the third round of men's singles event today, li peng defeated sweden's well known kjell johansson 3:2 before he lost to teammate hsi en-ting in the semi-finals.

dragutin surbek of yugoslavia eliminated toshiaki furukawa of japan in an exciting men's singles match 3:2. yukie ozeki of japan defeated ann christine hellman of sweden 3:2 in a keenly contested women's singles match.

during the friendship tournament, the players from the five countries attached greater importance to friendship than competition. they displayed strong will power and good skill in the keen contests and drew warm praise from the spectators.

the players took the tournament as a good opportunity to learn from one another and promote friendship among them. they were not arrogant in victory nor discouraged in defeat. they talked cordially and exchanged experience after matches. this tournament promoted the unity and friendship among the peoples and players of the five countries.

on the whole, the tournament matches were exciting because the teams were evenly matched. the players gave full play to their strong points. players from sweden and yugoslavia known for their spinning strokes now played a faster attacking game. players from korea, japan and china combined their fast attacking game with spinning strokes. women players from sweden and yugoslavia played vigorous top-spin strokes on both forehand and backhand to enhance their attack. fast attacking young players defeated players with greater experience. both new-comers and veterans were tempered and made progress during the tournament.

the korean team was younger than the other teams and had more new-comers. pak yong sun of women's team was an outstanding example.

young players li peng and li chen-shih of china played a daring game against players with greater experience.

the friendship tournament enabled the players of the five countries to improve their game through exchange of experience.

Peking Cocktail Party Marks End of Five-Nation Table Tennis Friendship Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china hosted a cocktail party tonight to mark the successful conclusion of the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament.

attending were the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim dal son, the japanese t.t. delegation led by momoto shibata, the swedish t.t. delegation led by erik extergren and ebbe dworak, and the yugoslav t.t. delegation led by lazo materic and slavko sajber.

present were hsu yin-sheng, leading member of the chinese table tennis association, wang wen-chung and cheng min-chih, vice-chairmen of the tournament organizing committee, and members of the chinese t.t. delegation led by chang chun-han.

speaking on behalf of the tournament organizing committee and the chinese table tennis association, hsu yin-sheng expressed thanks to the friends from other countries for their contribution to the successful friendship tournament. the friendly matches, he said, helped enhance the friendship among the people and players of various countries. during the competition, the players learned from one another and swapped experience, thus contributing to the development of this sport, he added.

in the course of the party, the players of different countries chatted cordially, renewed their friendships and entertained one another with songs. the korean players sang the chinese song "the people of the world are sure to win" and they presented it in chinese.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION CONGRESS

Chinese Delegation Leaves for Universal Postal Union Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1974)

a chinese postal delegation with vice-minister of posts and tele-communications chu chun-ho as leader and deputy director of directorate-general of posts of the ministry of posts and tele-communications sung hsing-min as deputy leader, left here today for lausanne, switzerland, to attend the seventeenth congress of the universal postal union.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by minister chung fu-hsiang and vice-ministers shen kuang and li yu-kuei of the ministry of posts and tele-communications, and leading members of departments concerned liu cheng-ching, peng hung-chih, pi chi-lung, han kuo-chung, lo shu-chen, pai su-hsin and chiao wei-chung.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Foreign Minister Reaffirms Mexico's Stand on 200-Mile Patrimonial Sea

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 17, 1974)

mexico will reaffirm her stand on rights to a 200-mile patrimonial sea at the forthcoming third u.n. conference on the law of the sea in caracas, foreign minister emilio rabasa said yesterday in a statement to the press.

the coastal states have the right to investigate, explore and exploit "the renewable and non-renewable resources in the soil and sub-soil of the sea" up to 200 miles from their coasts, he declared.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

May 31, 1974 No. 5625

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO FOR PLAYING UP TUNG CHUNG-SHU

What Evil Intentions Does Lin Piao Harbor in Playing Up Tung Chung-shu

by

the workers' mass criticism unit of the Tientsin Railroad Sub-Bureau and the mass criticism unit of the Institute of History, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 21, 1974)

On August 8, 1966, the great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over and convened the 11th plenum of the 8th Party Central Committee which adopted the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," a document of great historic significance. At the time, hundreds of millions of the people in China had whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, and they used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon to launch a violent attack against the representative figures of the bourgeoisie. It was on that day that this renegade and traitor Lin Piao openly brought out Tung Chung-shu, the propagator of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius who advocated conservatism and retrogression and stubbornly upheld the old order. Lin Piao cried, "The Han Dynasty banned diverse schools of thought and honored only the Confucian school. There was a Tung Chung-shu. I hope that everybody will become a Tung Chung-shu." As is known to everybody, Tung Chung-shu was notoriously known for "banning diverse schools of thought and honoring alone the Confucian school." In playing up Tung Chung-shu at this juncture, what did Lin Piao want to "ban"? And what did he want to "honor alone"? What was his object in expressing "the hope that everybody will become a Tung Chung-shu"?

I

Tung Chung-shu was the most reactionary thinker who honored the Confucian school and opposed the Legalist school in Western Han, and was the ringleader in reviving the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He reformed and developed the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which served the reactionary slave-owner class on the decline into the "orthodox" thinking for upholding the dictatorship of the feudal landlord class.

As is known to everybody, since early Ch'in, a violent struggle between the two lines had all along been going on between the Legalist school that represented the forces for reform and progress and the Confucian school that represented the conservative and reactionary forces. After Ch'in Shih Huang "ordered the burning of books and buried the Confucian scholars alive," the Confucian doctrine had been shattered to pieces. "The Han Dynasty inherited the Ch'in system," and in the early days of Han those in power at the Center worshipped the Legalist school. The first emperor of Han "disliked Confucian teachings." Empress Lü and Emperor Hui depended on those "meritorious statesmen who distinguished themselves by military feats." Emperor Wen also was "originally fond of criminal law." They mainly relied on the thought of the Legalist school to govern the country. At the time, although the local princes and some merchants entitled to prerogatives represented the remnant forces of a portion of the slave-owning aristocracy and kept a number of occultists of diverse schools, mainly Confucian scholars, yet generally speaking, they were not in a dominant position.

Consequently, Tung Chung-shu's "banning of diverse schools of thought" was mainly aimed at banning the Legalist school. He talked nonsense saying, "Now the empire inherited by the Han Dynasty from the Ch'in Dynasty is like rotten wood and a wall of dung and mud. There is no way to administer it properly even though we desire to do so, and there are always cunning ways to beat law and order." ("Biography of Tung Chung-shu" in History of Han) This was entirely for juggling black and white and confusing right and wrong, and the Legalist school was blamed for the social evils caused by the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the peasants by the remnant slave-owning aristocracy and the landlord class. Consequently, he called for "blocking the way of advance for those who do not practice the six arts and the teachings of Confucius." This meant "banning" the Legalist school and "honoring alone" the reactionary teachings of Confucius.

In the historical period of socialism, the violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line are still going on in the political and ideological spheres. The great proletarian cultural revolution is even more the great struggle between these two classes and these two lines. It was definitely not fortuitous that Lin Piao should bring out Tung Chung-shu and publicize his reactionary proposal for "banning diverse schools of thought and honoring only the Confucian school" at this juncture.

Fearing that other people might not catch the meaning, the Trotskyite and renegade Ch'en Po-ta, a sworn confederate of Lin Piao, took a special

step on April 13, 1967, to annotate Lin Piao's sinister talk. He said, "Tung Chung-shu reasoned with the emperor that in order to unify the empire forever, there should be a kind of ideology that could unify the people. This kind of ideology could only be the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius." This clearly showed that what Lin Piao wanted to "ban" was precisely Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and what he wanted to "honor alone" were the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. On the one hand, he attacked Marxism-Leninism as "too far away from us" and having become "out of date." On the other hand, he also clamored for the need of using "true Marxism-Leninism" as their "guiding thought." Actually, his so-called "true Marxism-Leninism" was nothing else but the typical anti-Marxist-Leninist doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

Tung Chung-shu of the Han Dynasty brought together the Confucian ideas of early Ch'in that could be utilized by the landlord class, brought them into play and blended them into an integrated reactionary ideological system. Following the footsteps of Tung Chung-shu, contemporary Lin Piao directed some people to go through the garbage pile of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to look for trash that could be used for the practice of counter-revolutionary restoration. They adopted the "method of induction," "used their contents," gave the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius a Marxist-Leninist label, and used them as reactionary ideological weapons for restoring capitalism. They described the trash of Confucius and Mencius, such as "virtue," "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance," as "historical materialism," and Confucius' "benevolence," "courage" and "wisdom" as "unity," "struggle" and "materialism." They did this precisely for the purpose of making the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius "don a mantle woven with the gossamer of speculation, embellished with the flowers of magnificent expressions and soaked with honeydew, and this lustrous mantle is only for broadening the market for their ware among these customers." ("Manifesto of the Communist Party")

Lin Piao thought that he could in this way achieve his aim of surreptitiously replacing Marxism-Leninism with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, of "solely honoring" the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and also of "banning" Marxism-Leninism. However, this not only failed to pull the wool over the eyes of the revolutionary people, but also served precisely to bare the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao who vainly attempted to change fundamentally the basic line of the Party, the proletarian nature of the Party and the socialist system of China.

II

Tung Chung-shu brought the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to the altar for "worship alone" because he wanted to use them as spiritual shackles to enslave the laboring people for upholding the rule and order of the feudal landlord class. Lin Piao imitated the trick of Tung Chung-shu in "honoring alone the Confucian school" because he wanted people to "solely worship" him through "solely worshipping" the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, so that he could realize his frenzied ambition in usurping and seizing supreme powers in the Party and the State and restoring the dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

people would "have no grievances to air at home and in the state" and would willingly submit themselves to exploitation and oppression. What Lin Piao advertised as "kindness and love" was actually what Lenin strongly denounced as "the deception of the masses by the mean bourgeois politicians ("The Most Important Thing That Has Been Forgotten") and "something used to fool the workers and peasants and inhibit their minds for the interests of the landlords and capitalists." ("The Task of the Youth League") Outwardly, Lin Piao flaunted the signboard of "benevolence" but secretly he carried out the most non-benevolent hush-hush activities and was so diabolical as to vainly attempt to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao. It can be seen that Lin Piao's "kindness and love" meant his wolfish ambition to usurp powers for restoration.

Lin Piao also advocated "righteousness." What is "righteousness"? Tung Chung-shu said, "A righteous person does not slander his superior." "Righteousness is established for distinguishing the social rank." His object was to strengthen the order of feudal grades and make everyone pledge allegiance to the emperor. In the "organizational concepts" laid down for his sworn confederates, Lin Piao also specifically marked out, "where righteousness lies." His object was to require his sworn confederates to submit to the fascist organizational concepts and risk their lives for him to usurp leadership in the Party and the state.

Lin Piao also advocated "filial piety." What is "filial piety"? As Confucius had long ago voluntarily confessed, its political content is "don't disobey." His disciples and followers put it even more baldly, "Filial piety is for serving the sovereign." ("Great Learning" in Book of Rites) This meant the need to uphold the rule of the sovereign. Lin Piao's purpose in advertising "filial piety" was also to require his sworn confederates to "absolutely obey" his every "move" and "command," to "honor only" Lin Piao and company, to "carry out what they understand as well as what they do not understand," and to serve as his "docile tool."

Lin Piao even publicized "virtue." What is "virtue"? It has always been a pliant knife that is able to kill without bloodshed among the two counter-revolutionary tactics of the exploiting classes.

Stepping into the shoes of Confucius who advocated "the moderation of severity with gentleness," Tung Chung-shu concocted the reactionary "theory of virtue and awe." He said, "It is virtue that makes the state a state and it is awe that makes the sovereign a sovereign. Therefore virtue and awe cannot be shared." This meant that the emperor should control single-handedly the two tactics of "virtue" and "awe" and implement single-handedly the two tactics of political deception and military suppression so as to uphold his "supremacy."

Lin Piao vigorously advocated "virtue," wildly barked that "those depending on virtue prosper and those depending on force perish," and maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to practice "virtue" toward the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, to release the monsters and

demons from the cage, and to bring about a change of political climate and restoration. Lin Piao disguised himself as a pastor preaching "virtue," but this was still unable to cover up his ferocious look as a hangman honing the sword. His so-called "virtue" was nothing but "a honeyed supplement to the atrocious whip and bullet" for suppressing and massacring the people." (Marx and Engels' "Manifesto of the Communist Party")

In short, it was for the purpose of publicizing and extolling the rule of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and insuring his own "supremacy" that Lin Piao played up Tung Chung-shu for "solely honoring Confucian teachings." Because of this, during the great cultural revolution, Lin Piao's followers erected halls and monuments and published books and biographies for Lin Piao. For a time, they raised such a din as though he was about to "reign over the empire." However, Lin Piao's frenzied ambition was nothing more than a pipedream, and under the iron fist of the proletarian dictatorship, he could only end in total defeat.

III

What was the purpose of Lin Piao in shouting at the top of his voice, "It is hoped that everybody will become a Tung Chung-shu"? To tell the truth, he wanted to act like Tung Chung-shu in opposing social progress and reform and turning back the wheel of history. What he sought to realize in his dream was "to subdue one's self and return to propriety"--to restore capitalism in China.

Tung Chung-shu advocated politically "changes and transformation." Essentially, he advocated the restoration of the old order and retrogression. He wanted to ban the Legalist school and honor solely the Confucian school. He used the political line of the Confucian school to supersede the political line of the progressive Legalist school and governed the country in complete accordance with the political views of the Confucian school in a vain attempt to do away with the part of the superstructure based on the Ch'in systems and laws inherited by the Han Dynasty. In attacking Ch'in Shih Huang and the Leaglist school for their "wolfish greed" and "completely eliminating the ways of ancient kings," his purpose was to make the rulers follow the example of the Confucian school in advocating "the rule of the three ancient dynasties" and turning back the wheel of history. He laid emphasis on worshipping Heaven and learning from ancient people, because he wanted the laboring people to accept honestly the rule of the feudal emperors and kings "ordained by Heaven" and the feudal emperors and kings to make use of the art of government of the "three ancient kings" of the period of slavery system to oppress and exploit the laboring people. He took over from Mencius and reformed the slogan of "following the laws of ancient kings," and put forward the metaphysical fallacy of "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not" to provide the eternity of the feudal rule with a theoretical base and to oppose social progress and reform.

It was also for the purpose of "making use of the past to serve the present" that Lin Piao played up Tung Chung-su, followed the example of Tung Chung-shu in honoring the Confucian school and opposing the Legalist school, and attacked Ch'in Shih Huang. His object was "to change and transform"

the socialist system, to stage the farce of "worshipping Heaven and learning from ancient people," and to realize the dream of developing and changing socialism into capitalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in China. Taking the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes, Lin Piao put forward the slogan of "the inevitability of a new struggle for the seizure of power" and again and again cried that it was necessary "to change the outlook, to change the outlook, to change the outlook." This was a vain attempt to change this independent country of ours with the laboring people as the master into a colonial or semi-colonial country dependent on Soviet revisionism and with the landlord and bourgeois classes running wild. Because of this, he wrote for presentation to his sworn confederates scrolls bearing the words, "Of all things this is the most important: To subdue one's self and return to propriety" to guide their actions. This was Lin Piao's greatest and most urgent "hope."

In advocating "returning to propriety," Lin Piao wanted to "return" to "propriety" marked by the exploitation and oppression of the laboring people by the landlord and bourgeois classes. On the one hand,he cursed Ch'in Shih Huang and attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat for "carrying out the laws of Ch'in Shih Huang." Meanwhile, he clamored for the need "to grant without exception political emancipation" to all monsters and demons. This most clearly showed how Lin Piao hated the dictatorship of the proletariat and how close he was to the demons and monsters under our dictatorship. Lin Piao vainly attempted to rely on this gang of "people who have fallen into oblivion" "to revive the states that are extinct," "to restore families whose line of succession has been broken" and to pull socialist new China back to semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China.

For the purpose of restoration, Lin Piao also brought from Confucius and Tung Chung-shu a set of wornout weapons--the idealist "theory of rectification of names." Confucius said, "If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs cannot be carried on to success." Tung Chung-shu said, "Let affairs be in accord with names and let names be in accord with the mandate of Heaven." He also looked upon the "rectification of names" as "the first chapter of great principles" and was of the view that the "rectification of names" could "distinguish between right and wrong and make known those obeying and defying the mandate of Heaven." ("Shen Ch'a Ming Chu") Based on the "theory of rectification of names," Lin Piao stubbornly adhered to the anti-Party political program that advocated the "installation of the Chairman of the State" because he wanted to "become head of state" and was dreaming of restoration.

The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao, Confucius and Tung Chung-shu lived in different ages and the class content of their call for "returning to propriety" was also different, but their ideological systems were entirely the same. They all opposed progress and revolution and favored retrogression and restoration. This was determined by their exploiting-class nature. However, reactionaries going against the tide of history are doomed to perish. This is the objective law of historical development. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated

and led by our great leader Chairman Mao flowed a thousand li at one plunge like the onrushing revolutionary torrent, and the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao who clung desperately to the corpses of Confucius and Tung Chung-shu and went against the tide of history could only be swallowed up by the rolling torrent.

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The great teacher of revolution Lenin pointed out, "The transition from capitalism to communism takes a whole historical period. As long as this period has not come to its end, the exploiters will necessarily cherish the hope of restoration and strive to translate such hope into a restoration action." ("The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky") Class struggle has not come to its end. Although Lin Piao has sunk into the sand together with his broken spear and died in foreign land, the big and small figures of the Lin Piao type would still jump forward to stage performances because they at all times vainly desire to translate their hope of restoration into a restoration action. The current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political struggle and ideological struggle for Marxism to overcome revisionism and the proletariat to overcome the bourgeoisie. We working class and revolutionary intellectuals are resolved to plunge actively into this battle and win new and still greater victories for consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

* * *

YOUTH MOVEMENT

Carry Forward the "May 4" Spirit, Be the Vanguard in Opposing and Preventing Revisionism

by

the CYL branch of the Tachai brigade, Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 3, 1974)

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, we welcome the 55th anniversary of the May 4 Movement with a heart filled with militant heroism. On the eve of this great festival, we youth of Tachai have reviewed the two brilliant writings of Chairman Mao: "The May 4 Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and we feel that they are especially heart-warming.

Chairman Mao said: "What role have China's young people played since the May 4 Movement? In a way they have played a vanguard role--a fact recognized by everybody except the diehards. What is a vanguard role? It means taking the lead and marching in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks." During the May 4 Movement 55 years ago, the youth of our country, for the sake of overthrowing the "Confucius School" and opposing the old culture, carried out a heroic struggle, and became the vanguard against imperialism and feudalism. Today, 55 years afterward, our broad masses of young people have carried forward the "May 4" spirit, and standing on the forefront of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they are desirous of becoming the vanguard in opposing and preventing revisionism.

"Shoulder the heavy burden of opposing and preventing revisionism and be good successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat." This is what the Party branch of Tachai hopes and requires us young people to comply with in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants strictly require us young people to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and heighten our consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle in this struggle.

At one group criticism session meeting, Chia Ai-kuo, the eldest son of deputy secretary Sung Li-ying of the Party branch left the meeting before it was over. When Sung Li-ying discovered this, she immediately called her son back and taught him to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in front of the people. Our CYL branch laid hold of this incident and organized the young people to discuss three questions: Why is the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius a matter pf prime importance? Why must we criticize Confucius when we criticize Lin Piao? How should the revolutionary youth participate in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius?

Through discussion, the broad young people realized that even though Lin Piao and Confucius lived more than 2,000 years apart, both stood for retrogression and restoration. In order to attain his sinister goal of restoring capitalism, Lin Piao wildly publicized the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--in order to instill the venom of feudalism, capitalism, revisionism into the young people, he tried his utmost to capture the young generation from the proletariat. If we want to be good successors to the revolutionary cause, we must actively plunge into this political struggle and ideological struggle for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius to enable Marxism to overcome revisionism, and the proletariat to overcome the bourgeoisie. After Chia Ai-kuo raised his awareness, he actively spoke at the general meeting of the commune members to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Based on reality, he criticized the criminal act of Lin Piao for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and criticized the reactionary nonsense of Confucius' "born with knowledge," and Lin Piao's "theory of innate genius." Through study and criticism, the broad masses of young people further understood the great significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and they strove to be trail blazers in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Tachai became a red banner through the struggle against the revisionist line. In order to be the vanguard in opposing and preventing revisionism, we young people must first heighten our consciousness in two-line struggle. If we ignore the line and only engross ourselves in work, we would lose our bearings. In order to heighten our line and consciousness, we must firstly understand the line. To understand the line, we must understand the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism, the history of the ten two-line struggles of the Party, and the history of the two-line struggle in Taichai.

At one criticism meeting, the first persons who spoke were a few educated youth who had returned to the countryside. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said: "Your talks are not bad but there is the drawback that they are not linked with the actual two-line struggle in this brigade." He wanted us young people to talk about the two-line struggle in Tachai without referring to our notes. This aroused our deep thought.

Our CYL branch committee members studied again the teachings of Chairman Mao: "Historical experience merits attention, a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." Under the leadership of the Party branch, our CYL branch operated a study class on line education, thus combining study with criticism. We invited old cadres, old Party members, and old poor peasants to talk about the history of the two-line struggle in Tachai. The older generation talked about things extending from the "old and young groups" to cooperation, from cooperation to the people's commune, from the people's commune to the great cultural revolution. Every time Tachai moved a step forward, there was always an acute struggle between the two lines. Through study and criticism, we young people further understood that but for the guidance of

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there would not be the Tachai of today. Only by firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could Tachai win one victory after another.

However, firm adherence to the correct line is by no means plain sailing, and tit-for-tat struggles must be waged against the incorrect line and the incorrect tendency. Somebody said: In criticizing Lin Piao, we must also criticize the ultra "Left." They also nonsensically said: "The strides taken by Tachai are too wide, and too much is as bad as not enough." The young people of Tachai braved this tempest. They used the "Outline of Project '571'" concocted by Lin Piao and the fact that he attempted to betray the Party and the state by launching a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao to refute the nonsense that Lin Piao's revisionist line was one of the ultra "Left" and to vigorously criticized the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we of the Tachai brigade have gone through the great cultural revolution, constantly opposed arrogance and destroyed complacency, criticized the Right-deviation conservative ideology, followed the revolutionary road of continuously starting undertakings, and made a greater contribution to the country. The iron-clad facts have effectively criticized the nonsense that "the strides taken by Tachai are too wide, and too much is as bad as not enough," and clearly shown that they are taking the stand of the landlord bourgeois classes and are using the "doctrine of the mean" to oppose revolution and progress.

In this struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to make Marxism win over revisionism, our CYL branch led by the young people to further criticize Lin Piao and company's crime in vainly attempting to practice restoration and retrogression and to criticize revisionism. We constantly elevated the consciousness of the young people in the two-line struggle. During the very busy season of spring farming, we grasped the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and promoted agricultural production under the leadership of the Party branch. We used mass criticism to promote vigorous effort and were resolved to make new contributions toward winning a bumper harvest this year.

Chairman Mao says: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and does so in practice. Those who are willing and practice integration with the workers and peasants are revolutionaries. Otherwise, they are not revolutionary, or they may be counter-revolutionary." As the broad masses of youth are guided by Chairman Mao, integration with the workers and peasants is a road revolution must tread. Under the leadership of the Party branch, we young people of the Tachai brigade firmly follow this revolutionary road. Among the 70 or more young people in the entire brigade, over 30 are senior middle school graduates. They have all returned to the countryside to integrate themselves with the poor and

lower-middle peasants to participate in the seething three great revolutionary movements and to serve as successors to the revolution, but not to serve as "officials." Some young people are following Comrade Chia Chin-tsai to learn masonry, some are learning to work as blacksmiths, some are learning to feed pigs, some are driving horse carts, some have become tractor operators, and some have become technicians in scientific experiment teams. In every walk of life and in every trade, there are our young people. Everybody takes up one trade, cherishes it and becomes proficient in it. They have made new contributions to all trades.

In the battle to build a new Tachai, our team of iron girls worked like young men. They perspired in the sun, were covered with mud in the rain, and never complained about hardships and fatigue. They said: "Our countryside is more trying than the city, but when we know that our present hard life is being led for the sake of the revolution in China and the world and for the sake of preventing our many class brothers and sisters from suffering another round of class oppression in the future, we are willing to bear even heavier burdens, climb higher mountains, and go through the most bitter trials."

In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, we deeply realize that in the wide world of the countryside, there is really inexhaustible knowledge. The educated young people who go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants are not burying their talents, but can do much. We have made up our minds to follow this royal road of opposing and preventing revisionism as guided by Chairman Mao to integrate ourselves with the worker-peasant masses, not for a while but all our life and generation after generation until we reach communism!

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CH'IN SHIH HUANG

Hung-ch'i Article Commends Eighth Century Essay on Reform and Progress of Ancient Emperor

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

the historical role of reform and progress played by chin shih huang, the first emperor of the chin dynasty, who unified china 2,200 years ago by abolishing ducal states and establishing centralized power, is discussed in a "red flag" article by chou yi-liang, professor of history at peking university.

for an exhaustive study of this subject, professor chou yi-liang recommends an eighth century essay, "on institution of ducal states", by liu tsung-yuan (773 a.d.-819 a.d.), a tang dynasty thinker and statesman with materialist ideas.

professor chou's article, which is entitled "study notes on liu tsung-yuan's 'on institution of ducal states'" reads in part:

the ancient essay confirms the progressiveness of the measures chin shih huang took to abolish ducal states, set up prefectures and counties and establish centralized administrative power. it points out that these measures were necessary for maintaining the unification of the empire and consolidating the political power of the rising landlord class. thus it correctly evaluates the role of reform and progress played by chin shih huang in chinese history.

chin shih huang put an end to the independent ducal states which marked slave society since the beginning of the western chou dynasty (1066 b.c.-770 b.c.), and established a unified autocratic empire of centralized administrative power. he abolished the inheritance of official ranks and titles. he divided the territory into thirty-six prefectures and subdivided them into counties. the prefectures and counties were governed by officials appointed by the central government.

the emperor abolished the nine squares (ching tien) land system by which the slave-owners tied the slaves to farm work on the land, and developed the landlord economy based on private ownership of land. he also standardized the gauge of wagons, introduced a standard script of chinese characters, and standardized weights and measures. chin shih huang was the first person to unify china, which was his greatest contribution to chinese history.

many institutions introduced by the chin dynasty after unification were carried on by the feudal dynasties over the next 2,000 years or more.

liu tsung-yuan's essay effectively refuted various statements negating the abolition of ducal states by the chin dynasty, explained the superiority of the institution of prefectures and counties, and affirmed the reform and progress of chin shih huang.

liu tsung-yuan traced the origin of ducal states and proved that it was rational to replace them by the system of prefectures and counties. men in primeval times, he said, had to make use of objects in order to subsist. this would inevitably lead to endless strifes among men and compel them to look to those people who could serve as arbiters to judge between right and wrong. hence rulers, big and small, at different levels. as such strifes grew in dimension steadily, rulers of states had to submit themselves to the orders of the man with supreme prestige, and he became the "son of heaven" (the supreme ruler), the last to come into being.

liu tsung-yuan drew the conclusion that the ducal states handed down to lineal descendants from generation to generation as independent regimes prior to the chin dynasty were not brought about by the will of the rulers, but by the objective conditions of historical development. by this conclusion, liu tsung-yuan forcefully repudiated the fallacy of confucius and mencius that "the son of heaven receives his mandate from heaven".

yet the lin piao anti-party clique trumpeted "a king's authority is bestowed by divine rule", which was preached by tung chung-shu (179 b.c.-104 b.c.), a representative of the confucian school in the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.). they used this rubbish of the doctrines of confucius and mencius as an ideological weapon to serve their scheme for a capitalist comeback and usurping supreme power in the party and state. like their vilification of chin shih huang, their reverence for the confucian school, opposition to the legalist school and eulogy of tung chung-shu -- all stemmed from the vicious purpose of opposing the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

if we use dialectical and historical materialism and class analysis to analyze liu tsung-yuan, we will be able to have a correct evaluation of his words and deeds. this is also true of chin shih huang. despite his harsh oppression and ruthless exploitation of the people, chin shih huang's spirit for social changes and his legalist policies of reform accorded with the trend of historical development at the time. in the early days of chin shih huang's reign, most of those who opposed unification by the chin dynasty and stood for reviving the ducal states were scholars and old aristocrats who believed in the doctrines of confucius and mencius and dreamed of restoring the slave system of the yin and chou dynasties. therefore, chin shih huang had to get rid of such obstacles in order to consolidate the system of the rising feudal landlords and maintain the

state of centralized power. this was progressive at the time and in later chinese history.

lin piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, feverishly opposed chin shih huang, abused him for burning books and burying confucian scholars alive, and attacked our dictatorship of the proletariat as "enforcing the laws of chin shih huang". yes, we do praise the spirit of chin shih huang for social changes, approve of his historic merits in striking at the restorationist forces of the decadent and declining slave-owning class and protecting the new emerging landlord system, and acclaim his efforts to abolish ducal states and to establish prefectures and counties and his contribution as the first man to unify china. in this sense, we stand for a thorough-going study of liu tsung-yuan's essay, "on the institution of ducal states". lin piao abused chin shih huang for the purpose of opposing progress and revolutionary violence so as to facilitate his attempt at a capitalist restoration. his attempt at restoration and retrogression was bound to go bankrupt.

we are today living in the 20th century, more than a thousand years after liu tsung-yuan. we not only have the sharp ideological weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with which to observe and analyze the significance of establishing a unified state with centralized authority in china more than 2,200 years ago, but are in a position to evaluate it against a background of a longer history and broader horizon. in ancient china, political unification lasting over a long period proved to be conducive to the development of the feudal economy and culture, to the assimilation of various nationalities and consolidation of our multi-national state. in modern times, unification of the country stood our multi-national people in good stead for resisting foreign capital-imperialist aggression and maintaining independence. if china had not been a politically unified country in the period of the ching dynasty but had been torn by internal strifes among warring states, it would have provided the imperialist gangsters with more opportunities and made it much easier for them to push their plot of "divide and rule".

after overthrowing the rule of feudalism that had lasted 2,500 years and imperialist enslavement for a century and more, china has today taken on a completely new look over its 9.6 million square kilometres of territory. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, the 700 million chinese people, united as one and with vigour and vitality, are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an undertaking which has no precedent. unification is indispensable to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the building of socialism. in his brilliant work "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", chairman mao points out:

"the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." the political, economic and cultural unification of our motherland today and the historical conditions and great significance of this unification, of course, cannot be mentioned in the same breath as that at the time of chin shih huang 2,200 years ago. "never before has our country been as united as it is today." however, there are certain similarities between the unification 2,200 years ago and the unification today in the sense of meeting the needs of social changes and progress and the needs of the rising, progressive classes.

unification of the country has been the irresistible general trend in chinese history and a common aspiration of the chinese people. the whole of our party, army and people uphold unity and oppose split. both soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the traitor lin piao, who tried to set up a separate "central committee", attempted to undermine the unification of our country and the unity of our people, carry out subversion and splitting, and finally restore capitalism in china and turn our great motherland into a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. this day-dreaming, which was against the trend of historical development and the will of the 700 million chinese people, was doomed to failure.

PLANNED AND ECONOMIC USE OF GRAIN

Hung-ch'i Article: Increase Production, Practice Economy and Store Grain Everywhere

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

"a long-term task of vital importance is the continuous expansion of grain production, the use of grain in a frugal and planned way and the striving to enlarge grain reserves," the "red flag" states in a recent article entitled "increase production, practise economy and store grain everywhere".

the article reviews the vigorous development of china's rural movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and the excellent situation arising from successive good harvests since the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

"china's total grain output in 1973 outstripped that of 1971 when an excellent harvest had hit a new high.

with the development of grain production, the living standards of the people have gradually improved and the state grain reserves have gone up year by year. large numbers of production brigades and teams and peasant households in china have accumulated grain reserves of their own. china's grain situation is excellent," the article states.

quoting chairman mao's teachings "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "we must have grain reserves and store some every year so that they will increase year by year", the article points out: "in the current excellent situation, we must not forget that imperialism and social-imperialism still exist in the world and hence the possibility of war and the need to keep high vigilance. with adequate grain reserves we can ensure the provisions of the army and the food supplies of the people in case of war, and win victory against aggression."

"china is a socialist state with a proletarian dictatorship and we should think over problems and handle affairs in accordance with the fundamental interests of the people. agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the basis of this foundation," the article says. "the socialist revolution and construction can be carried out in a better, smoother way when grain reserves have increased with vigorous development of production and the practice of frugality. since liberation, and particularly since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the chinese peasants, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, have worked hard and self-reliantly, wresting good harvests. china's total grain output has risen markedly and her ability to prevent and combat natural adversities has greatly increased. for the time being, however, natural clamities are still not completely avoidable. in the last two decades, most were good years, but even then there were some areas which were hit by bad weather. therefore, for the long-range and general interest we must exert ourselves to do our work better, store grain everywhere and provide solid material bases for strengthening preparedness against war and against natural clamities and developing our socialist cause and for making still greater contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world."

refuting the criminal attempts of the lin piao anti-party clique to undermine grain reserves and the socialist economy to restore capitalism, the article says: "in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and that to criticize lin piao and confucius, the masses contrast the old and new societies and used facts to condemn lin piao and company for their counter-revolutionary fallacies and crimes. they point out that in the old society, the labouring people did not have enough to eat and wear and in case of a bad year, had to sell their children to make a living or go begging; in the new society, their life is improving daily and even in the case of a bad year

they have enough to eat. the masses use this contrast to condemn the criminal attempts of the class enemy to sabotage socialist construction. they have come to see more clearly the vital importance of building up grain stores."

"production is the basis for achieving the goal of country-wide grain storage," it says. "we must therefore work with full revolutionary energy and speed up the tempo of agricultural development. only when grain production has developed, can there be an ample material basis for grain storage everywhere. we must be aware of the fact that in china there are still great untapped potentials for an increase in agricultural production. the three provinces of hopei, shantung and honan and the areas of north kiangsu and north anhwei used to be hit regularly by severe drought and water-logging and for a long time could not attain self-sufficiency in grain. but under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the peasants in these provinces and areas displayed revolutionary militancy in "transforming china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" to remould the mountains and rivers and re-make nature. through many years of hard work, they have achieved more than self-sufficiency in grain, and in many counties the average per-hectare grain yield has surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. this fully demonstrates the possibility that low-yields can be entirely changed. even in those areas which have already attained high grain yields, greater contributions to the state are possible so long as the people display the spirit of continuing the revolution, go all out, aim high and concentrate on production in breadth and depth."

"to use grain in a planned and economical way is an important aspect of the programme to gradually increase grain reserves", the article declares, "in order to store grain everywhere, we must continue to carry out conscientiously the policy of building up our country and running the communes with diligence and frugality. we must foster the concept of saving grain for a long time to come." it quotes chairman mao's teachings "to make china rich and strong needs several decads of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." and "hard struggle... is our intrinsic political characteristic." the article adds: "if we refrain from planned and economical use of grain when we have a good harvest, we will not only waste large quantities of grain, but, more important, may lose our fine proletarian revolutionary qualities."

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Province Reports Good Wheat, Rapeseed Harvests

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 19, 1974)

south china's kwangtung province reports record harvests of wheat and rapeseed this year. output of wheat increased by sixty per cent over last year, and rapeseed was three times as much.

rape which used to grow only in a few counties has now been popularized in the fushan, chaoching and chanchiang regions and the rural areas of kwangchow, the provincial capital. hainan island last winter started to grow rape on a large scale with good results. both total output and unit yield of rapeseed increased throughout the province this year.

party organizations at all levels in kwangtung's countryside have since last winter carried out deep-going education among cadres and commune peasants on the party's basic line in association with the criticism of lin piao and the rectification of the style of work. this has heightened the peasants' socialist enthusiasm in the movement to learn from tachai, national agricultural pace-setter. many regions accumulated large quantities of farmyard manure and improved the farmland during the winter-spring period. fifty per cent more manure than in any previous year was applied last winter during sowing. county and commune leaders went to work with peasants and joined them in cultivating experimental plots. two thousand cadres in nanhai county helped commune members run 200 hectares of high-yield plots. the county reaped good harvests of wheat and other spring-harvested crops this year. the chanchiang and fushan regions organized manpower to combat a drought this spring. all this paved the way for winning the good harvests.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

Central China Hsien Develops Small Industries

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 19, 1974)

changsha county in hunan province has set up a large number of small plants, which include farm machinery, fertilizer, insecticide, lime and farm produce processing. the people's communes and production brigades provided the funds themselves, used local material and built the industries in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

the people's communes and production brigades now handle minor repairs of their farm machinery, and county-run plants handle major ones. chemical fertilizer produced by indigenous methods meets 60 per cent of the local need.

supported by these small industries, farm production in the county has made big progress in the last few years. grain output shot up from 436,000 tons for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, to 645,000 tons for 1973, and per-hectare yield rose from 4.4 to 7.25 tons.

simple and indigenous methods are adopted in developing the local industries. the lime plant in the hotien commune has now four kilns with an annual output capacity of 25,000 tons. it used to turn out 600 tons annually. the workers devised a winch made of a cement base and a cylinder from a discarded diesel engine. the winch can haul 150 tons of limestone per day. one-third of the county's communes are now using the lime to fertilize their 13,000 hectares of acid cropland. with the income from the lime plant, the commune built a 12 kw. thermal power house, a farm machinery repair workshop and an eight-kilometre-long high-tension transmission line.

the small industries are geared to agriculture. a production brigade in the peishan commune used five machines last year to pump water to the dry cropland six kilometres away. as the battle against the dry spell was raging, the shaft of a pump broke. workers of the commune's farm machinery plant made one overnight.

the party and revolutionary committees at various levels in the county pay much attention to developing small industries. leading cadres often go to factories to make investigations and help solve problems. there are special leading bodies at the county, commune and brigade levels to take charge of industrial development. the county party committee also organizes planning, commercial and banking departments to help develop local industries.

EARTHQUAKES

People in Southwest China Earthquake-Affected Areas Full of Confidence

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

people in the areas hit by a recent strong earthquake in southwest china are confidently reviving production and rebuilding their homes by relying on their own strength and with nationwide support.

the earthquake occurred early on the morning of may 11 in yungshan, takuan, yenchin and suichiang counties in yunnan province and leipo county in neighbouring szechwan province.

people in the affected areas were filled with warmth and encouragement when they received the message of sympathy from the central committee of the chinese communist party carried in air-dropped leaflets the next day. shouts of "long live chairman mao exclamation long live the communist party of china exclamation" rang through the villages.

the central delegation headed by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu broke up into groups to visit affected villages in the counties of takuan, yungshan and leipo. delegation members called at homes of poor and lower-middle peasants and conveyed to them the sympathy and concern of chairman mao and the party central committee.

clasping the hands of the delegation members, the peasants expressed their deep gratitude to chairman mao and the party central committee. they pledged to work hard and rely on their own efforts to revive production and rebuild their homes after the example of the peasants of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, in combating natural disasters. they were determined to win a good harvest despite the earthquake.

the provincial party committees of yunnan and szechwan and some county and city party committees also sent delegations to the affected areas. leading members of the yunnan provincial party committee went to the worst affected districts to direct the relief and rescue work. people's liberation army units rushed there to repair roads and rescue earthquake victims. for several days on end the p.l.a. air units stationed in the chaotung area dropped food, medicine and other material over heavily affected districts. by may 15, 43 medical teams had arrived there from peking, kunming and chengtu.

the confidence and determination of the people in the affected areas find expression in such slogans that appear everywhere: "we'll never bow before natural calamities"; "rebuild our homes by self-reliance"; "conquer the disaster and win a good harvest".

led by party organizations, the commune members scathingly criticized the fatalistic confucian concept that "everything is decided by heaven" and lin piao's fallacy of "innate genius". this has strengthened their confidence in man's power over nature. while criticizing lin piao and confucius, members of the muchien commune in takuan county contrasted their pre-liberation misery with their present happiness. the earthquake that struck the district 57 years ago had caused terrible havoc. the reactionary government then paid no attention to people's sufferings. many corpses lay unburied for 30 to 40 days. today, under the party's leadership, the commune had received support from all over the country and proper arrangements had been made to care for the earthquake victims.

more than 80 heavily affected production teams in the commune have worked out plans for wresting a good harvest this year despite the disaster. the commune members pledged to achieve their goals whatever difficulties ahead. though his own house had crumbled liu chen-hua, a deputy team leader, went with tang li-chun, a middle school graduate who had settled in his home village, to rescue seven head of cattle from a crumbled cowshed. he organized the team members to put up makeshift shelters and made other arrangements to help them overcome temporary difficulties. he also led them in rushing in the wheat harvest, recovering grain and clothing buried under collapsed houses, repairing damaged canals and ditches, and planting maize.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Communications Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

the albanian communications delegation led by llambi leka, vice-minister of communications, left here for home by air today after attending the tenth meeting of the administrative council of the sino-albanian joint stock shipping company and after its friendly visit to tientsin, kwangchow, shanghai, nanking and the shashihyu production brigade.

it was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of communications yu mei and leading members of departments concerned, including han li-ping.

on hand were behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and theohar fundo, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Delegation Gives Banquet in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 19, 1974)

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia gave a banquet here this evening as a token of gratitude to the people of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region for the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded the delegation on its visit to sinkiang.

attending the banquet were saifudin, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army, tsao ssu-ming, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, and leading members of party, government and army organizations of the autonomous region and urumchi municipality.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. head of the cambodian delegation khieu samphan, deputy head ieng sary and members of the delegation talked about revolutionary friendship with chinese comrades-in-arms. toasts were drunk to the daily consolidation and growth of the militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people.

earlier today, the distinguished cambodian guests drove more than 100 kilometres to the east of urumchi for a visit to the scenic tienchih lake more than 2,000 metres above sea level encircled by snow-capped mountains.

Cambodian Delegation Led by Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

the delegation of the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia, with khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as the leader and ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister, as the deputy leader, arrived in peking from urumchi by special plane today after winding up its visits to the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were:

chinese leaders yeh chien-ying and wu teh, leading members of departments concerned including keng piao, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung and shen chien, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao; and

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth and other officials of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c.

diplomatic envoys from albania, yugoslavia, romania, algeria, mauritania, egypt and syria to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking were also present.

upon departure from urumchi, the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm send-off by saifudin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur

autonomous region and first political commissar of the sinkiang units of the chinese people's liberation army; tsao szu-ming, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang units; and leading members of party, government and military departments of the region and urumchi municipality, as well as several thousand well-wishers of various nationalities.

Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Send Message of Sympathy to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a message today to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, expressing their deep sympathy to the chinese government and people, particularly the people in the affected areas, on the earthquake which occurred in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province.

full text of the message reads:

peking,

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china;

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china;

shocked to learn of earthquake occurring in the chaotung area in yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province, which caused both life and property losses. we, on behalf of the cambodian people, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, extend our deep sympathy to your excellencies, and through you to the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people, particularly the people in the affected areas.

with the highest fraternal consideration.

norodom sihanouk,
head of state and chairman of the national
united front of cambodia

penn nouth,
chairman of the political bureau of the
central committee of the national united
front of cambodia
prime minister of the royal government
of national union of cambodia

peking, may 20, 1974

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Cameroon Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade met and feted here this evening a cameroon delegation headed by assiga ahanda, programme director of the ministry of planning and territorial management of the united republic of cameroon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hsueh na and wang wei-tsai, leading members of departments concerned.

langue-tsobgny clement, cameroon ambassador to china and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday after attending the china's export commodities fair in kwangchow and visiting shanghai.

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Yaounde, May 17, 1974)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih left here for home yesterday.

cameroon president el hadj armadou ahidjo received and had a cordial, friendly talk with the ambassador on the afternoon of may 14.

president ahidjo and his wife gave a luncheon the following day in honour of ambassador chao hsing-chih who was going to leave his post.

present at the luncheon were sengat kuo, minister assistant secretary general at the presidency; vincent efon, minister of foreign affairs; abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and territorial management; h.n. elangwe, minister of mines and energy; and yadji adboulaye, minister in charge of missions at the presidency.

toasts were given at the luncheon by president ahidjo and ambassador chao hsing-chih.

the ambassador gave a farewell reception on the evening of may 14.

Cameroon Ambassador to China and His Wife Give National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

langue-tsobgny clement, cameroon ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the national day of the united republic of cameroon.

attending the reception were ku mu, minister of the state capital construction commission, liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned chen chieh, shih lin, tu hsing-yuan, chang hsien-yueh, wang lei and ting hsueh-sung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Makarios Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and his beatitude archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, held talks here this afternoon in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the cypriot side were john cl. christophides, patroclos stavrou and george pelaghias.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, ho ying, tsao ke-chiang, lin ai-li, chu chuan-hsien, hsu erh-wei and tang wen-sheng. chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu was also present.

President Makarios and Other Distinguished Cypriot Guests Attend Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus and other distinguished cypriot guests saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were chinese leaders and leading member of departments concerned teng hsiao-ping, wu teh, chi peng-fei, yang chi, liu ching-tang, hsu han-ping and tsao ke-chiang, as well as chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu.

president makarios and other distinguished cypriot guests received a standing ovation when they entered the theatre in the company of chinese leaders.

the performance drew warm applause from the distinguished guests and others present. at the end of the performance, president makarios accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping went on stage and shook hands cordially with the dancers to congratulate them on their success. the president presented the performers with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was jointly arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

this morning, president makarios and other distinguished cypriot guests visited the palace museum and saw relics excavated during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei. in the afternoon, the distinguished guests visited an art handicrafts exhibition in the company of hsieh hsin-ho, chinese vice-minister of light industry.

President Makarios Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

his beatitude archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme, and leading members of departments concerned, including chi peng-fei, li shui-ching and hsiao ching-kuang.

the national flags of china and cyprus were hung side by side in the banquet hall. the banquet was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

president makarios and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping made speeches at the banquet. they warmly praised the enhancement of the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. concluding his speech, president makarios cheered in chinese: "long live the chinese people exclamation" "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation" at the end of his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping proposed a toast to the prosperity of the republic of cyprus and the well-being of her people and to the health of his beatitude president makarios.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and cyprus respectively.

among the guests were also members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu; and chinese acrobats and table tennis players who visited the republic of cyprus last year.

attending the banquet were john cl. christophides, minister of foreign affairs; patroclos stavrou, permanent undersecretary of state to the president; and other distinguished cypriot guests, who are accompanying president makarios on his visit.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

President Makarios' Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

following is the text of the speech given by president makarios of the republic of cyprus at the banquet given by him here this evening:

dear mr. vice-premier,
distinguished guests,

this is the last day of my stay in peking. leaving tomorrow this beautiful capital of china to visit other parts of the country, i take with me the best impressions and memories. during my stay here i experienced the friendly feelings of the chinese people. i interpret these feelings towards me as reflecting the friendship between our two countries. i am grateful to the government of the people's republic of china who made this visit possible and who extended to me and my party such a warm hospitality.

the meetings and the talks i had with premier chou en-lai, with you, mr. vice-premier, and other leaders of the government, in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding on matters of general and particular interest will pave the way to closer cooperation between china and cyprus. in this respect i am happy to say that on many international problems we have a similar approach, as we see these problems in the light of the internationally accepted democratic principles. the highlight, however, of my visit has been my meeting with your great leader, chairman mao tsetung. the meeting and the talks i had with this most outstanding personality of our time has made my visit an unforgettable event of my life. i now understand why china has been reborn and reshaped marching with a quick pace on the road of progress. the spirit of chairman mao is inspiring and guiding the chinese people in shaping its great destiny. once he described his people as being pure "like a clean sheet of paper that has no blotches; so the newest and most beautiful words can be written on it; the newest and most beautiful pictures can be painted on it." and indeed the words are being written and

the pictures are painted and they bear the personal seal of mao tsetung.

during my short stay in peking, i had the opportunity to be acquainted with something of your past culture and history; but what really impressed me most are the achievements of new china in many fields. it is evident that everywhere in this country a peaceful revolution is going on. there is a constant development, a perpetual self-renewal, a never ceasing evolution which is leading china to higher and higher peaks of fulfilment.

please accept, mr. vice-premier, and convey to your government my deep appreciation for all you have done to make my stay here both a pleasant and a successful one.

dear friends, i now request you to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of chairman mao tsetung, to the wellbeing of the government and the chinese people and to the friendship between the people's republic of china and cyprus.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

following is the text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given by president makarios of the republic of cyprus here this evening:

your beatitude respected president makarios,
distinguished guests from cyprus,
friends and comrades,

i am very glad this evening to attend on behalf of premier chou en-lai the grand banquet given by his beatitude archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, and to gather again joyously with the distinguished guests from cyprus for an exchange of friendly sentiments. we sincerely thank his beatitude the president for his kind invitation and the friendly and warm words he has just spoken.

during his visit in china, his beatitude president makarios has had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with chairman mao tsetung, and held warm talks with premier chou en-lai. the discussions the leaders of our two countries have had on international issues of common interest and on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two

countries have achieved satisfactory results. his beatitude the president and the other distinguished guests from cyprus have also visited industrial enterprises and places of historical interest in peking, receiving warm welcome from the chinese people everywhere. the current visit by his beatitude the president is a major event in the relations between our two countries. though short in duration, it has made an important contribution to further developing the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

the warm and friendly speech his beatitude the president has just made gives expression to the sentiments of friendship of the people of cyprus for the people of china and is also an encouragement to us. we have always held that the just struggles of the peoples of the world support one another. at present, in the face of the policy of aggression and hegemonism pushed by the superpowers, we have the same interests and share weal and woe with the people of cyprus, the third world and the people of the whole world. we are determined to develop continuously friendship and cooperation among us, unite even more closely and fight shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and hegemonism and for the progress of mankind in all fields. we have already won great victories, and we will certainly win still greater victories.

china is a socialist country, and a developing country as well. we have consistently held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. following chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the chinese people are determined to maintain independence, initiative and self-reliance, work hard and exert themselves to do still better in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and at the same time to adhere to proletarian internationalism and strive to make a greater contribution to the third world and the people of the whole world.

his beatitude the president and the other distinguished guests from cyprus are leaving peking tomorrow to visit places in southern china. i wish you a pleasant journey and request you, upon your return, to convey to the people of cyprus the cordial greetings and high respect of the chinese people.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of cyprus and the well-being of her people,

to the further development of the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the health of his beatitude president makarios,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from cyprus,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Makarios Tours Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus and other distinguished cypriot guests this morning toured the great wall and a ming tomb in the company of wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. with great interest, the distinguished guests ascended the beacon tower for a good view of the surrounding area.

in the afternoon, president makarios and other guests visited the peking spare-time sports school which gives juniors technical training in sports and brings up activists to popularize sports. they were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission. the students enrolled range from age 7 to 16. the distinguished guests watched a table tennis training session. president makarios joyously played ping pong with a little girl named kan ling-ling. the pupils also gave an exhibition of the traditional chinese shadow boxing and swordsmanship and gymnastics which were warmly applauded by the distinguished cypriot guests.

CHINA AND ISRAEL

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Strongly Condemns Israel's New Crime

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "condemn strongly the new crime of israel".

the article reads:

the israeli aggressors sent successively large batches of planes to intrude into lebanon and savagely bomb many villages and palestinian refugee camps on may 13, 16 and 17, causing the lebanese people and the palestinian people heavy losses in life and property. this savage act of aggression of israel has exposed once more the reactionary nature and ferocious features of the zionists. we strongly condemn this and express our greatest indignation.

repeated intrusions of israeli planes into lebanon and bombing of peaceful inhabitants and the palestinian refugee camps are no isolated incident. it is well known that since 1948 israel has launched wars of aggression for four times against the arab countries and illegally occupied vast arab territories, forcing millions of palestinian people to leave the homeland which they inhabited for generations and become emigrants in other countries. but under the support, shielding and connivance of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, israel has stubbornly refused to withdraw from all the arab territories it has occupied and restore the national rights to the palestinian people. in the last few months, it has committed new crimes in lebanon while continually conducting shelling and bombing on the golan height front. all this has the support of the superpowers and is the result of the bitter superpower rivalry in the middle east.

this incident serves as a new reminder to people that they must maintain high vigilance against the aggressive nature of israeli zionism. innumerable facts in many years in the past and the present incident show that israeli zionism has always held the territory and sovereignty of the arab countries in contempt, and will intrude them so long as it deems such actions necessary. the nonsense about "just and lasting peace" spread by the superpowers can by no means change the aggressive nature of israeli zionism but only serves as a cover for israeli acts of aggression.

the struggle of the arab peoples and the palestinian people to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights is a just one. neither the schemes and machinations of the superpowers nor the criminal actions of israeli zionism

can stamp out this just struggle. we are firmly convinced that so long as the arab and palestinian people steadily strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle and overcome the difficulties on their road forward, they will, with the support of countries upholding justice and millions upon millions of people throughout the world, certainly win final victory exclamation

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Sends Message of Solicitude to China on Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

major general juan velasco alvarado, president of the republic of peru, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on may 17, expressing sincere solicitude and feelings of solidarity on the occurrence of an earthquake in china. the message follows:

peking,

his excellency tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

please receive the sincere solicitude and feelings of solidarity of the people and the revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru for the disaster occurred on may 11 in the chaotung area.

lieutenant general
juan velasco alvarado
president of the republic of peru

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Peking Reception in Honor of Singapore Shooting Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

the chinese marksmanship association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the singapore shooting team now on a friendly visit to china. leader of the visiting team is koh bock thye and deputy leader is fung lok nam.

present were chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, sun cheng-hua, a leading member of the chinese marksmanship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including pai ping and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese marksmen and coaches.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. speaking at the reception, sun cheng-hua expressed the appreciation and gratitude of the all-china sports federation and the chinese marksmanship association to singapore sports circles for their support to the move last year to restore the lawful seat of the chinese people in the asian games federation and expel the chiang kai-shek clique from it.

"china and singapore are close neighbours," he said. "the people of our two countries share a long history of friendly relations. there is a long tradition of friendship between us. following the increasing sports exchanges between our two countries, the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries will be further developed and consolidated."

fung lok nam said: "words cannot describe our feeling of gratitude for the warm reception and attention shown us since our arrival in china. we can only reciprocate it by warm friendship."

fung lok nam expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of singapore and china be developed constantly.

the singapore shooting team arrived here by air yesterday.

Friendly Marksmanship Contest between Singapore and China Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

sharp-shooters from singapore and china met in a friendly contest at the peking shooting range today.

a ceremony of welcome was held by the chinese marksmanship association in honour of the singapore shooting team prior to the contest. present were chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; sun cheng-hua, a leading member of the chinese marksmanship association; meng hsien-ju, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and koh bock thye, leader, and fung lok nam, deputy leader, of the guest team.

scheduled to last three days, the contest consists of the following six events: centre-fire pistol shooting, rapid-fire pistol shooting, standard small-bore rifle shooting 3 (positions) by 20 (rounds), air-pistol shooting, free pistol shooting and air-rifle shooting.

in the lone event staged today -- centre-fire pistol shooting -- the chinese team came first with a combined score of 2,308 points and the singapore team second with 2,104 points. the individual placings were: yang chiang (china), su chih-po (china), chu hua-yu (china), sai na (china), fung lok nam (singapore), lee kian sang (singapore), sim cheng soon (singapore) and leong heng keng (singapore).

the performances of marksmen from both countries were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the other five events are slated for tomorrow and day after tomorrow.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Who Is "Fishing in Troubled Waters"?

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

who is "fishing in troubled waters"? is the title of a commentary by a hsinhua correspondent. it is printed in full below.

vice-premier of china's state council teng hsiao-ping at a banquet honouring pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto on may 12 said that the chinese government and people will, as always, "firmly support the people of kashmir in their struggle for the right to self-determination". vice-premier teng hsiao-ping was expressing china's unchanged principled stand on the kashmir issue. but this drove the soviet revisionist leading clique into a rage and brought forth another flood of anti-china hysteria. on may 14 through tass the clique viciously attacked teng hsiao-ping's statement as "a crude intervention in a matter relevant to the exclusive competence of two countries, india and pakistan". it alleged that "peking quite deliberately is fomenting a provocative and blatant campaign" over kashmir in order that they themselves may "fish in troubled waters."

the question of kashmir is an issue deliberately left over by british imperialism when british india was partitioned into india and pakistan in 1947 to create confrontation between india and pakistan. china consistently maintains that this question will be solved by india and pakistan through peaceful negotiations and in accordance with the aspirations of the people of kashmir. china's stand has not only won support from the government and people of pakistan but is in line with the earlier stand of the indian government on this question. as is well-known, the prime ministers of india and pakistan reached agreement in 1953 that the kashmir dispute "should be solved according to the aspirations of the people of kashmir". indian prime minister jawaharlal nehru had earlier promised on several occasions that the people of kashmir would be given the right to self-determination. in addition, as pakistan prime minister bhutto pointed out recently, the united nations has adopted resolutions on the people of kashmir's right to self-determination, and these resolutions were accepted by the indian government.

in fact, this stand was at one time also upheld by the soviet government. from the time of the partition of british india into india and pakistan up to the early 1950s, the government of the soviet union many times exposed the imperialist plots to create through the kashmir issue confrontation between india and pakistan; it stood by the right of the people of kashmir to self-

determination and to themselves decide the future of kashmir. at a session of the u.n. security council in january 1952, a soviet representative declared: "the soviet government holds that the kashmir issue can be successfully solved only when the people of kashmir are allowed the chance to decide on the political status of kashmir by themselves without outside interference."

since the soviet government in the past itself approved of the kashmir people's right to self-determination, why is it that tass accuses the chinese government and people of "crude intervention" and "fishing in troubled waters" as if it were doing a bad thing by supporting the kashmir people's struggle for the right of self-determination?

the answer is simple: a group of revisionists have today usurped the power in the soviet union; they are a gang of social-imperialists who have entirely discarded the previous correct stand of the soviet government. since 1955, khrushchov, brezhnev and their followers have more than once openly asserted that "kashmir is a component part of the union of india" and "the whole of kashmir belongs to india". it even truculently declared that "the kashmir question simply does not arise". this is how they play their self-appointed role of supreme judge over the kashmir people, will fully ruling on their fate while attacking china's support for the kashmir people's right to self-determination as engaging in "a crude intervention in a matter relevant to the exclusive competence of two countries, india and pakistan". this is at once absurd and despicable exclamation

still fresh in memory is the fact that the soviet revisionist leading clique once called for application of "the principle of national self-determination" on the south-asia question. two years ago, under pretext of "the principle of national self-determination," they instigated a war to dismember pakistan by force, and then took advantage of it by sending its navy to hang about in chittagong, turning it, in fact, into a soviet naval base. nevertheless, when practice of the principle of national self-determination on the question of kashmir becomes truly necessary, the soviet revisionist clique simply denies the existence of the kashmir question and the right of the kashmir people to rid themselves of outside interference and realize national self-determination. in preaching about "the principle of self-determination" while instigating the dismemberment of pakistan by force, they are obviously attempting to use this principle as a cover for social imperialist infiltration and expansion in south asia. in frantically opposing "the principle of self-determination" on the question of kashmir, they are harbouring the evil intention of making the solution of the question more complicated in order to use and enlarge the indian-pakistan conflict to further their social imperialist ambitions in this area.

facts show clearly that it is precisely the soviet revisionist clique itself that "is deliberately fomenting a provocative and blatant campaign" over kashmir in order that they themselves may "fish in troubled waters".

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike's Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

prime minister of sri lanka mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike in a message to premier chou en-lai expressed profound sympathy on the strong earthquake occurring in the yunnan and szechwan provinces.

the message reads as follows:

"i am distressed to learn of the loss of life and property as a result of a severe earthquake in the yunnan and szechwan provinces. on behalf of the government and people of sri lanka i extend to you our profound sympathies on this calamity. please convey our condolences to the families of the bereaved."

Sri Lanka Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 20, 1974)

k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of the republic of sri lanka, and l.w. madugalle, secretary of the ministry of parliamentary affairs and sports, concluded their friendly visit to shanghai and left here by air this afternoon for a visit to kwangchow.

they arrived in shanghai from peking on may 17 and were guests at a banquet given in their honour by the shanghai physical culture and sports committee in the evening. wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, was present.

the hosts and guests talked cordially at the banquet, praised the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka and wished that the friendship would grow constantly.

while in shanghai, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a diesel engine plant, a table tennis ball factory, a harbour, a people's commune, a children's palace and called on a worker's family and a peasant's family at their homes. they conveyed the friendship of the people of sri lanka for the shanghai people and were given a warm welcome by local people.

upon their arrival and departure from shanghai, the guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by tsai chun-fan and other leading members of the shanghai physical culture and sports committee.

CHINA AND UN

UN Economic and Social Council Holds Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 18, 1974)

the 56th session of the united nations economic and social council, which opened on april 22, concluded yesterday.

the session had extensive discussions on anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism as well as on a number of international economic and social questions.

it yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution on a "decade for action to combat racism and racial discrimination" put forward by a number of third world countries. the resolution reflects the strong will of the people of the third world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, zionism, racism and racial discrimination, and manifests their firm resolution to carry this just struggle through to the end.

in the course of discussion on the draft resolution, representatives of third world countries denounced israeli zionism and the south african and the southern rhodesian authorities for their racist crimes, and the portuguese authorities for their savage colonialist policy in southern africa.

the representatives of a number of african countries expressed sympathy and concern with the southern african

people still under the yoke of colonialism, and voiced firm support for their liberation struggle.

speaking at the session, chinese representative wang tzu-chuan expressed support for the draft resolution. he exposed and condemned the colonialist authorities and racist regimes in southern africa for having intensified their bloody repression of the indigenous people, and warmly praised the brilliant victories won by the oppressed peoples in these areas in the just struggle for their own liberation. he said, "the victories won by the people of southern africa are an encouragement to the people of the whole world. but colonialism, racism and all reactionary forces are bound to put up desperate struggles and make counter-attacks before their final collapse. consequently, the people of southern africa will have to carry on protracted arduous struggles of all forms, including armed struggle, and must be prepared to smash any conspiracies and plots by the enemy."

he emphasized that "the only way to the liberation of southern africa is to respect the indigenous people's right to self-determination and give vigorous political, moral and material support to them in their just struggle to overthrow the colonialist authorities and racist regimes and to win liberation, so that they can obtain complete national independence free from any interference of imperialist forces. we cannot accept and firmly oppose anything that runs counter to this principle."

the plague of racial discrimination and apartheid in southern africa is not an isolated phenomenon. it is closely connected with the imperialist policies of aggression and colonization, he pointed out, therefore, to eradicate the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid, it is imperative for the people in southern africa to combine their national liberation struggle with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

wang tzu-chuan concluded by saying that "the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the sufferings of the people in southern africa and firmly support their just struggles. we will, as always, render them support and assistance in various fields within our capability until they win complete victory."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulates Walter Scheel

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of congratulations to walter scheel, the newly-elected president of the federal republic of germany. full text of the message reads:

his excellency walter scheel,
president of the federal republic of germany

bonn

on the occasion of your election as president of the federal republic of germany, i wish to extend our congratulations to your excellency on behalf of the chinese government and in my own name. may the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples develop further.

tung pi-wu,

acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

may 19, 1974

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes Medical Delegation from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health, this evening met and feted all members of the medical delegation from the federal republic of germany led by hans loeskn, a director of the ministry for health, youth and family affairs.

the five-member delegation arrived in peking on may 17 for a visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of public health.

FIVE-NATION TTFT

Swedish, Yugoslav TT Delegations Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

the swedish table tennis delegation with erik extergren as its leader and ebbe dworak as its deputy leader, and the yugoslav table tennis delegation with lazo materic as its leader and slavko sajber as its deputy leader, left here for home by air today after taking part in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament held here among china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia.

they were seen off at the airport by hsu yin-sheng, a leading member of the chinese table tennis association, wang wen-chung and cheng min-chih, vice-chairmen of the tournament organizing committee, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

on hand were also officials of the embassies of sweden and yugoslavia in peking.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chang Nai-chao Leaves Peking for Geneva to Attend WMO Executive Committee Session

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1974)

chang nai-chao, acting member and chinese permanent representative of the executive committee of the world meteorological organization, left here today by air for geneva to attend the 26th session of the executive committee of the world meteorological organization.

he was seen off at the airport by tung tao, leading member of the central meteorological bureau.

Chinese Postal Delegation Arrives in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 19, 1974)

the chinese delegation to the 17th congress of the universal postal union arrived here today. the delegation is led by chu chun-ho, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications.

the delegation was met at the airport by chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, and wang chung-li, acting representative of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations office at geneva as well as to other international organisations in switzerland.

the 17th congress of the universal postal union will be held in lausanne, switzerland.

China's Fencing Association Admitted to International Fencing Federation

(NCNA-English Paris, May 18, 1974)

the 55th congress of the international fencing federation, held in monte carlo, monaco, on may 16 and 17, adopted with an overwhelming majority the decision to admit the fencing association of the people's republic of china to the international fencing federation. it turned down the application of the fencing organisation of the chiang kai-shek group.

ho chen-liang, the fencing association of china representative, attended the may 17 session upon invitation. warm applause greeted the congress chairman's announcement of the presence of the chinese representative.

speaking at the congress, ho chen-liang said: "the current international fencing federation congress has affirmed the fencing association of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate national fencing organisation with jurisdiction over the whole of china including taiwan province. this decision conforms to the common aspirations of the sportsmen of various countries who are now asking to enhance their contacts with the chinese sportsmen." he expressed heartfelt thanks to all leading members of the international fencing federation and friends of various countries who helped facilitate the admission of china's fencing association into the international fencing federation.

at the end of the congress, representatives of many countries warmly congratulated the chinese representative and pledged that they would make every effort to promote friendship between peoples and sportsmen of all countries and to develop fencing as a world sport.

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